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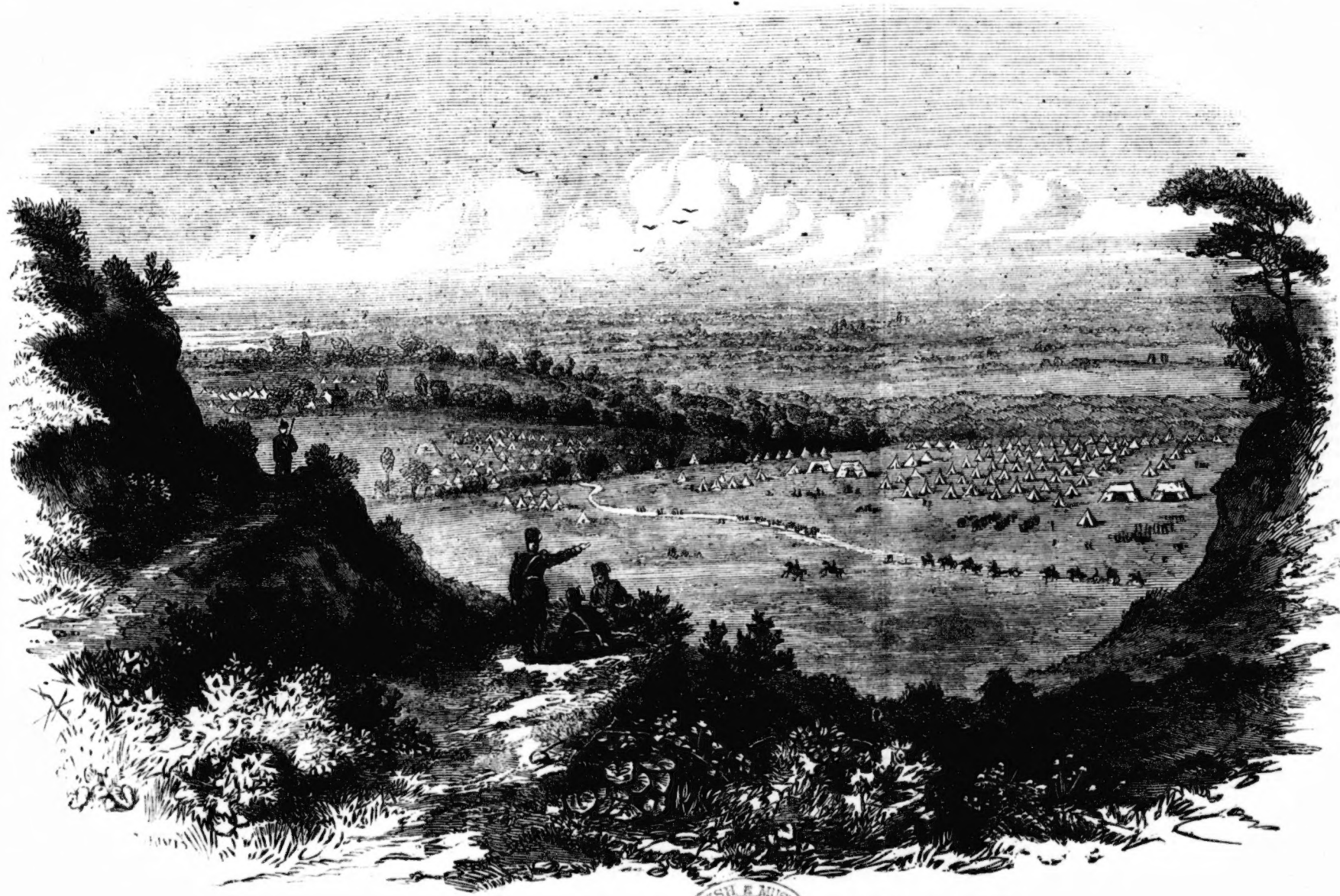
## THE POLITICAL TRIALS IN FRANCE.

THERE are some things (perhaps a good many) which they manage better in America than—in France; and among them the way of dealing with political offenders occupies a prominent place. The United States had a civil war on their hands a little while ago, in which the very existence of the Republic was at stake, one half the Union being divided against the other; the quarrel was fought out to the end, severe knocks having been given and received on both sides; finally, the Northern States conquered the Southern, and took whole armies prisoners, with their leaders and organisers. And yet we believe not a man was brought to trial for the share he had taken in the rebellion; certainly not a single individual had sentence of death recorded against him, and this notwithstanding that the chief magistrate of the Union—a man deservedly popular and beloved by the triumphant section—had been wickedly and wantonly assassinated by a partisan of the defeated, who, moreover, had sought to subvert a legitimate and regularly-constituted Government. The public feeling of the country was, of course, deeply indignant; violent demands for revenge were made both from the press and the platform. But American statesmen were wise and moderate: they remembered that their late enemies were their fellow-citizens, and dealt with their captives so that they might one day again become friends and dwell together in peace. The trials of persons implicated—chief among whom was the arch-secessionist, Jefferson Davis—were postponed from time to time till popular feeling became calmed; and then the prisoners were quietly set at liberty, on a simple promise to sin in the same way no more. Have the United States had reason to regret this clemency? We feel assured that not an American—not even General Butler—now does so.

Indeed, though troubles and disorders occasionally break out in some of the Southern States, it is the boast of the Americans that no kindred blood was shed by them save in the heat and excitement of battle. And an honourable ground of pride this is.

Now, compare all this with the course of recent events in France. That country has been engaged in a wantonly-provoked foreign war, in which her armies were repeatedly defeated. These defeats led to revolution and attempted revolution. The surrender of Sedan produced the subversion of the Empire and the advent of the Government of National Defence: first child of revolution. The surrender of Paris, again, and the character and evident leanings of the National Assembly, heralded the outbreak on March 18, the civil war for the possession of the capital, and the institution there of the Commune: second child of revolution. Eventually, the rebellion was suppressed, Paris captured, and the Commune subverted. So far, there is a certain parallelism between events in America and events in France; but there parallelism ends and contrast begins. The Americans abstained from trial and punishment; the French are absorbed in accomplishing both. Thousands of nameless persons, of both sexes and almost all ages, have been sent to the galleys and the convict settlements with scarcely a semblance of trial, if any at all. Thousands more crowd the prisons, and some half-dozen courts-martial have been engaged for weeks in trying and sentencing so-called rebels to severe punishments and even to death. That such sentences were merited, morally in some cases, and technically in all, we are not concerned to deny. Ferré may have ordered, nay, may even have superintended, the execution of the hostages, and so, having the stain of murder on his soul, may perish deservedly. Lullier and

Rossel may be deserters, the one from the navy, the other from the army; and, consequently, their sentences may be technically just. But everyone knows that *their* real crime was rebellion against the then existing Government, which was itself the product of rebellion against a pre-existing—and, so far as legal sanctions go, more legitimately-constituted—Government. If armed resistance to the authority of the Assembly and M. Thiers be worthy of bonds and death, was not armed resistance to the Empire equally culpable? If the rebellion of March 18, 1871, be criminal, so also must have been the rebellion of Sept. 4, 1870; and if desertion from the army of—shall we say, the Assembly?—be punishable according to military law, so also must be desertion from the army of the Emperor. In fine, if Rossel and Lullier ought to be shot for siding with the Commune against the Assembly, so ought every officer—the members of the courts-martial included—who sided with the Government of National Defence against the Empire. In fact, revolutions have been so rife in France for the last eighty years, and each successive Government there has been so much the creature of revolution, that the laws governing allegiance, civil and military, have become so confused as to be really incapable of rational and just application; and it does seem a somewhat severe straining of authority for one Government which happens to be in power at the moment to visit with condign penalties deeds of the like of which it was but yesterday itself the product and may to-morrow be the victim. Consequently, it would be wise of M. Thiers, his colleagues, and the Assembly to imitate the conduct of the Americans in similar circumstances: adopt a policy of mercy instead of the Draconic course they are now pursuing, stay the work of the courts-martial, commute the sentences of death already passed,



THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES: MILITIA ENCAMPMENT IN BOORLEY BOTTOM, ALDERSHOTT.

mitigate those of imprisonment, liberate as soon as may be all prisoners against whom nothing save political offences can be proved, and relegate civil crimes to be tried by the ordinary civil tribunals. In this way the foundations of future social peace may be laid in France; by unrelenting—almost indiscriminating—severity they cannot.

### CONQUERED AND RUINED.

By-the-by, while considering the condition of things in France, it is difficult to help thinking that to be conquered and ruined cannot be such a bad thing for a country, after all. Our neighbours have just undergone the said process of conquest and ruin. A third of their country has been overrun by foreign armies, and, as they say, harried with unexampled severity; they are still burdened with the maintenance of a large alien force; they have incurred enormous liabilities on their own account, and even heavier obligations to their conquerors. The nation was deeply in debt before the war; it is terribly in debt now. And yet individual Frenchmen seem to be the best off people in Europe; they are more flush of cash than any others, money-hoarding "Britishers" not excepted. Paris is rapidly recovering from the damage sustained during her two sieges; her citizens are as gay and as free in their expenditure as ever; and French citizens and citizenesses are not only ready to subscribe more than double the amount of a large loan to their own country, but to offer to lend a neighbour nearly three times as much as that neighbour wishes to borrow. On the 6th inst. Spain solicited a loan of six millions sterling, and, with the view of making the subscription easy, distributed it over all the leading monetary centres of Europe. She might have saved herself the trouble. She had only to go to Paris, for in that city seventeen millions were offered in one day; thereby beating London by six millions—the full amount of the sum required—for the monetary magnates of the British metropolis, rich as they boast themselves, could only muster a paltry eleven millions. So that if the lending powers of a people be a true criterion of their financial condition, France must either have been very wealthy indeed, or, as we have said, being conquered and ruined cannot be such a terrible disaster to a country as some persons pretend to think it. There is nothing like coming out strong and jolly under difficulties, as the French are doing—with their spare cash. Our own alarmists may take comfort from these facts; for, judging by the experience of the French, even if the greedy Prussians, with whom we are frightened, were to come here, win the Battle of Dorking, capture London, requisition to their hearts' content, and mulet us in three or four hundred millions as a war indemnity, we should still be able to pay the fine and lend to our neighbours all round, the conquerors themselves included, if they chanced to want a little additional cash.

### THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

THE forces engaged in the autumn campaign are now all in the field. The second and third divisions of the army moved out of camp at the end of last week—the one to Hartford Bridge Flats and the other to Woolmer, at each of which places and in their vicinity they have since been engaged in executing a variety of evolutions. The first division, under the command of Sir H. Grant, left Aldershot on Tuesday morning for Chobham Ridges, moving as a force in retreat towards London. The corps marched out in three columns, the rear of each being carefully protected against any attack that might be made by the forces at Hartford Bridge Flats or Woolmer. A detachment of engineers had on the previous day prepared a road for the baggage-trains to pass over. Our space does not permit us to give detailed reports of the doings of the several divisions, so we must content ourselves with some account of those of the first division on Tuesday, which will serve as a specimen of all the rest. The *Times*' correspondent thus describes the day's work:—

"The march of the first division in retreat from Aldershot Camp to Chobham Ridges was on the whole decidedly successful, and this is a good opportunity for saying that visitors of distinction who knew the English Army ten years ago declare that it has improved marvellously since then. Nothing could be finer or steadier than the march of the regular regiments, albeit somewhat slow, and it was plain that we have Generals who can handle their men with skill and intelligence.

"The Commander-in-Chief was present, and many foreign officers, who are already accepted as friends among the brotherhood of arms.

"The manœuvre was in reality a march to the camping-ground behind Chobham Ridges, but it was conducted as if the force were retiring before an enemy superior in numbers. In a retreat the baggage goes first, the rear guard occupying the post of honour. So the baggage started by Farnborough-road, Frimley, Frimley Grove, and Colony End, arriving at last on Bisleys-common, where the camp was formed to await the fighting-men after their day's work. The main body of cavalry marched by the same route, partly as escort, partly to furnish patrols and vedettes for that side of the position.

"The second infantry brigade marched from the south camp by Thorn-hill, Ash, Canal Bridge, Henley Park, Pirbright, and Coldingley, round by the east of Chobham Ridges.

"The first brigade, including the Guards, paraded for the Duke's inspection on the Queen's-parade, North Camp, and marched off under the eyes of his Royal Highness. The Guards looked magnificent, as usual, and their well-filled but not fat cheeks and bodies showed that their bones are covered with right firm muscle, made out of honest English beef. The Rifle Brigade, Prince Arthur's regiment, was there on parade to, and the young Prince trudged on foot along the roads or heather, sharing his comrades' fatigues, like an Englishman and a gentleman. There was nothing particular to remark on the march, except that it seemed rather slower than we have been accustomed to see in other countries; but, on the other hand, it was also more solid than the movements of some foreign troops, especially French and Italian. If the Guards were called on to step out no doubt they could do it. The rear guard, under General Lysons, stood first on the crest of the hill above the permanent barracks, looking southwards. When it is said that the baggage moved on the right of the retiring columns (right and left being considered as they faced back upon the enemy), it will be evident that the left was supposed to be more threatened than the right; therefore the strength of the rear guard was rather to the left, and moved along the hills that curve round the South Camp from south to east. All was well and steadily done. The half battery of artillery took up good positions, and the infantry escort was well concealed in the hollows or gravel-pits. General Lysons worked his troops in a masterly style. As the left of the rear guard was creeping along

the low ridge, turning here and there to show front to the imaginary foe, the General perceived that the portion of his small force left to hold the bridges over the Basingstoke Canal between the North and South Camps had retired too early. They were quickly brought back again by the waving of flags and even the General's plumed hat. As the enemy, superior in force, pressed on, the rear guard fell back, crossed the railway and canal eastwards, the guns moving across country, over Fox-hill northwards, until they reached Chobham Ridges, having again crossed the railway and canal where they come close together, near Porridge-pot-hill, and came within reach of support of the main body. It was a grand sight to see the Guards retire in echelon along the ridge, supported by the artillery, which took up one position after another, so that they could get the longest ranges and best sweep of the ground over which the enemy was advancing. There is, perhaps, still a slight tendency to hamper the action of the guns, and once or twice it seemed as if a rather more rapid movement would have been advisable; for the great fact with regard to artillery is that it is useless when limbered up and in motion, the obvious resulting maxim being that all its movements should be as quickly executed as possible. The guns must be free and act independently. Once as they retired a high bank and ditch barred the way, but not for long. A certain number of spades form part of the equipment of each battery. These were quickly put in requisition. In one minute the bank was thrown down and the ditch filled in with the débris; in another the guns were across the obstacle.

"It was, however, impossible not to remark how slow was the motion of the artillery as it retired. The gunners were all on foot, and detained the pieces, so that they could move no faster than infantry. Infantry can fire retiring even when in motion, or with only a momentary halt; but the whole power of the guns is gone when they are in motion. Every minute of delay because gunners enough are not carried to work the pieces is a minute lost to the army. This year there are no axletree seats to carry men in the field batteries. Next year this great inconvenience will exist no longer, for the new iron carriages will all have axletree seats. It is understood, also, that the Duke is entirely in favour of freer action being permitted to the artillery.

"The troops retreated till they came to the edge of the ridge where it falls suddenly towards Bisleys-common, where white tents were already seen glistening in the afternoon sun. Then the whole division, excepting always the men for outpost and patrol duties, marched down a narrow valley by fours, forming into broader columns as the road down the ravine met the plain. The effect was very fine as the heavy men tramped down, broadening in their formation as they quitted the contracted valley. The hillsides were dotted with brilliant uniforms of all nations, and even here and there with the bright dresses of English ladies, who have not, however, gathered very thickly as yet at any of the military spectacles. As for the manœuvres, they are not so pretty as a Brighton volunteer review, and on Tuesday there was no powder burnt at all; but they are, what the volunteer review is not, of actual practical value—real means of instruction in the science of war for officers and men of all ranks.

"Returning home through Frimley we had an opportunity of seeing the cavalry vedettes, who were well placed, and certainly looked as if no one should pass that way to whom they said 'Nay.' They were a little puzzled at the situation, and no wonder; for it is something new in England for single cavalry soldiers to be placed on roads watching for an enemy who never appears. One fine open-faced English dragoon was sitting immovable on his horse, facing outwards towards Hartford Bridge Flats. His face was as calm and impassive as that of a Greek hero, or a sentry at the Horse Guards. Within three feet of him sat, also immovable, on the fence a small village boy, quite absorbed in contemplation of the splendid horseman. As we passed neither of them looked at us, and the impression naturally made by the pair was that they would sit there for ever—the hero on guard for the sake of duty, the boy held by the power of fascination. In reality, however, the man had not long to wait, for half a mile further on we came upon the 'relief' going the rounds to change the sentries. Some of the vedettes were right well placed, at once to see and not be seen. One of them had caught sight of a cavalry patrol or vedette pushed out from Hartford Bridge Flats, and evidently wanted but little encouragement to make a foray and sweep in some of their temporary enemies. The cavalry watched all the country with a curve drawn from Colony End through Frimley to Frimley-green; and we heard from eye-witnesses that the line of the railway and canal, the south side of the position, was kept safely by both infantry and cavalry, equally well placed. They are learning their trade carefully and well against the time when they shall stand face to face with other men, 'arrayed for mutual slaughter.'

A general idea of the operations may be gathered from the following general sketch of manœuvres, which has been issued from the Headquarters Army Corps, Aldershot:—

The enemy, having effected a landing on the south coast of England, has refused the direct roads upon London, and is endeavouring to turn the strong positions between Reigate, Dorking, and the Hog's Back, and so to gain the valley of the Thames, and march upon London.

His advanced corps (the second division) has reached Hartford Bridge Flats, and the main body (the third division) is at Woolmer.

A defending force (the first division) has been collected in the vicinity of London and has moved to Chobham.

Thursday, 14th.—The officer commanding defending force having got information of the position and estimated strength of the enemy's advanced corps, breaks up his camp at Chobham, and, advancing to Chobham Ridges, threatens its communications, throwing out cavalry to Frimley, Farnborough, and across the canal to Pirbright.

The enemy (the second division), ascertaining this movement by his scouts, falls back across the Basingstoke Canal, and takes up a position near Caesar's Camp, sending information of the advance of defending force to the main body, which moves to his support, and camps at Frensham.

Friday, 15th.—The enemy's advance corps continues its retreat, and effects a junction with its main body near Frensham.

The defending force continues to advance, and encamps at Pirbright, throwing out advanced posts to occupy the commanding ridge of the Hog's Back.

Saturday, 16th.—The opposing forces being now in contact, the general operations will commence.

It must not be supposed that the scene depicted in our Engraving is to be seen at Aldershot now, though it was a few days ago, and for the sufficient reason that the militia regiments, together with the rest of the troops, are no longer there. Boorley Bottom is an extension of the old Aldershot camp, and here the militia corps were stationed as they arrived, and until they were brigaded with the several divisions and became mixed up with the regulars. Here, too, the militia were reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge, a scene which is thus described by a correspondent:—

"Aldershot, Wednesday Night, Sept. 6.

"Our venerable and highly estimable friend Jupiter Pluvius was to the front conspicuously in Aldershot this morning. Up to ten o'clock the sun made a pretence to shine. The Duke was expected down early; the militia was to be formally inspected; and the day was to be a great one for the ancient constitutional force. But Jupiter aforesaid had evidently formed the determination that he would disappoint the old constitutional force. A deluge of rain set in about half-past ten in the morning. . . . Jupiter Pluvius kept up his little game till one o'clock, and then, thinking no doubt that he had effectually checkmated anything for the day in Aldershot, took himself off and let the sun shine out. But the Duke of Cambridge and Jupiter Pluvius are old antagonists, and somehow the Duke has mostly the better of it. Few will forget that forenoon of Easter Monday four years ago, when the Duke, sitting on his horse in front of the Lord Warden Hotel, waved his fist in the face of Jupiter Pluvius, using at the same time strong language to the ancient worthy, as he bade the volunteers turn out and form on the cliff. Another victory won by Fabian tactics was in store for his Royal Highness to-day. While the militia officers were lunching in their mess-tents in Boorley Bottom, and the men renewing their supply of ozone as they stimulated the half-soaked energies of their camp kitchen fires, the order suddenly

arrived that the militia inspection was to take place at three p.m. I should have mentioned that the Duke reached Aldershot between twelve and one, accompanied by Major-General Ellice and Colonel Clifford. All was at once hurry and bustle in the militia camps; but, spite of Jupiter Pluvius, they duly kept tryat with the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The ten regiments were formed into three brigades, under the command, respectively, of the Major-Generals commanding the several brigades comprising the Aldershot division previous to the formation of the army corps. The militia contingent of the third brigade was first on the general parade-ground, where the Duke of Cambridge was waiting at the saluting-point; and, under the command of Major-General Maxwell, C.B., it formed up for his Royal Highness's inspection, in line of quarter columns of battalions. The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Prince Arthur, General Sir Hope Grant, General Sir Charles Staveley, and a numerous staff, made a close and critical inspection of the ranks; after which the brigade (as it may be called) marched past in open column of companies, and, counter-marching, returned past the saluting-point at quarter-column interval. General Maxwell's command consisted, I believe, of the 1st Tower Hamlets, 3rd Surrey, and 3rd Middlesex. The militia contingent of the second brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Surrey and the 5th Middlesex, under the command of Major-General Carey, C.B., performed the same operations, which were again repeated, with the exception of the preliminary inspection, by the militia contingent of the first brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Middlesex, the 2nd Tower Hamlets, and the Royal London. Taking everything into consideration, it was surprising with how close an approach to correct dressing and distance the several regiments executed the march past. They are unquestionably ugly soldiers, these militiamen; a large proportion would shine as military Aunt Sallies. The absence of setting up is very marked when you see either single men or a formation close at hand. They owe a grudge to their tailors, for their clothes are mostly atrociously cut. Some of the regiments are decidedly weak, stunted, and generally hungry and shrivelled in the matter of physique—so much so as to occasion grave doubts as to practical efficiency in the case of any urgent and continuous strain. There was in several of the regiments far too much talking in the ranks, and I overheard an officer of the 2nd Surrey give the remarkable order 'Go on forward.' But there was such an unmistakable air of genuine enthusiasm and willingness to do their best on their being under the critical eyes of a large assemblage of regulars, both officers and men, so much real intelligence in picking up dropped skeins and in saving and correcting blunders, such an evident esprit de corps, and such a thorough 'giving' to the marching-past tune, that he would be a sour and churlish critic who should refrain from speaking well of the appearance made by the militia to-day under circumstances so calculated to impair the organisation of raw troops. There can be no question, without invidiousness, that the best corps, both in point of physique and training, is the 2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton, Regiment of Rifles. The manner in which this regiment marched past would have done no discredit to a corps of regulars, and their conduct was so conspicuous, both in the march past and in the subsequent trying wheels, that the Duke left the saluting-point, and, riding to the head of the regiment, expressed himself in terms of warm commendation respecting its performances. The militia as a whole have much to learn—it could not be otherwise, looking at the shortness of their training—but that they will learn much before the time comes for their disembodiment is obvious to anyone who cares to note their zeal, aptness, and sound grounding in the rudiments of their profession."

COLONEL W. S. ROWLAND is now in London as a special commissioner of the United States Government to examine the whole subject of emigration, and to report, with a view to legislation by Congress, upon existing abuses and their remedies. He will visit the various countries of Europe, proceeding, in the first instance, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, deferring his investigation in England until a later period of the year.

THE FUNERAL OF JAMES RENFORTH took place on Sunday afternoon at Gateshead. The town was crowded, several special trains arrived from the outlying districts, and the traffic in the streets was completely stopped. The pall-bearers were the four gentlemen who accompanied the crew abroad and returned with the corpse. It is stated that every carman on the Tyne attended the funeral, and that there were about 70,000 people present; but perfect order was maintained throughout the proceedings.

A SHOCKING CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER has just occurred in Spitalfields. A wooden-legged man, named Burke, had an altercation with a fellow-lodger named Sheppard, which ended by the latter giving the former three severe blows on the head. Burke suddenly changed colour, exclaimed "It's all up!" laid down on a form, and died. At the inquest the cause of death was said to be effusion of blood on the brain, and a verdict of manslaughter against Sheppard was returned.

ANOTHER COLLIERY FATALITY.—Last Saturday afternoon an accident occurred at the Crewe Coal and Iron Company's colliery at Leyceet, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, resulting in the death of two men and the serious injury of another. It appears that some men were engaged in driving a "cut" or roadway to get to a seam of coal in a new sinking, and two holes were prepared and charged with powder for the purpose of firing a shot. Extra precautions have lately been taken in firing shots, and on this occasion the proceedings were quite regular. Daniel Williamson, the authorised fireman, lighted the fuse for each shot-hole, and all the men cleared away from the place at the time. The first shot was fired properly, but the second did not go off. Williamson, Thomas Brazier, and another man shortly afterwards went to the second hole for the purpose of preparing for firing the undischarged shot. At that moment the charge unexpectedly fired. Brazier was literally blown into pieces. Williamson was badly mangled, and died as soon as he was taken to the pit mouth. The third man miraculously escaped with his life, though considerably injured about his face and shoulders.

AREA OF THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.—The area forming the limits of the Act (34 and 35 Vict., cap. 97) under which the military manœuvres are being held is described in a schedule annexed in the following words:—"For the purposes of this Act the area therein referred to shall be deemed to be inclosed by a boundary line starting from Loddon Bridge at a point at which the main road from Reading to Wokingham crosses the river Loddon, and thence following the course of the river Loddon to the point at which it is crossed by the high road from Reading to Odisham, thence by a line running along the main road which passes through Bisleys and Heckfield to Hook, thence along the road to Skewers, thence along the road running south to the Basingstoke Canal, thence along the canal to North Wamborough, thence along the main road which passes Odham and South Wamborough to Alton, thence along the road which passes through West Wokingham and Hartley to Selbourne, thence along the road which passes near Greatham, and across Bridges-hill to Rake, to the south-western extremity of Milland-common; from Rake along the high road to Haslemere, thence along the high road through Godalming to Guildford, thence along an imaginary straight line to a point at which the South-Western Railway crosses the Thames near Staines, thence along an imaginary straight line to Wokingham, thence along the road from Wokingham to Loddon Bridge aforesaid." The Act as to the occupation of the forces will expire at the end of the present month, and as to compensation for damage to June 1, next year.

EXCURSIONS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The directors of the Crystal Palace Company have organised a great excursionists' gala day for Monday, the 18th inst., when the famous Blondin is to take his farewell of all his admirers in this country before he departs for Niagara, the dangerous cradle of his celebrity, so to speak. Excursions are to run from all parts, and a multitude of special attractions are provided, to be added to all the numberless features that dignify the Crystal Palace and make it the most delightful of all resorts. Of course on this occasion M. Blondin is to give certain special feats on the great high rope, which is to be stretched more than 80 ft. above the terraces and fountains of the upper series. There is to be a comedy entertainment on the great stage in the centre transept, a grand orchestral concert, and many other incidental amusements in the building. In the gardens and park there will be a balloon ascent and military bands stationed at various points, canoe races and other aquatic sports on the lake; the whole water system will be displayed, including the great fountains, playing 280 ft. high, the water temples, cataracts, &c. Archery, cricket, and all kinds of gala sports will be provided in the park. The new aquarium, where all the wonders of the bottom of the sea and of the living creatures that inhabit it may be viewed, will be opened. The new exhibition of pictures will be on view. They who know the Crystal Palace will understand what a wonderful and constant round of the entertainment they can partake of under these conditions. There will doubtless be one of those mighty gatherings when the town and country people meet and mingle in thousands, which of themselves make one of the most imposing and pleasant sights to be seen. Such gatherings, under such circumstances, are only to be seen at the Crystal Palace.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

For several days last week the National Assembly was occupied in discussing a proposition, in the nature of a bill, for the removal of the several Government departments to Versailles—in other words, for the decapitalisation of Paris. In the course of the debate M. Cézanne commended the measure to the support of the Chamber, as rendered necessary for the purposes of reorganising, decentralising, order, and public safety. M. Louis Blanc energetically condemned the proposal, and contended that by isolating itself from Paris the Chamber isolated itself from the country and imperilled its own prestige and the guidance of public opinion. He also observed that if Paris ceased to be the Parliamentary capital it might become the capital of insurrection. M. Cézanne, upon whom devolved the conduct of the bill, retorted that if Paris was to be understood as being upon its trial, then he was prepared to accept the duty of prosecutor against her on the part of France. The Assembly ultimately came to a vote, the effect of which is to leave matters exactly as they are. M. Thiers proposed, on Monday, that the House should rise on the 17th inst. and meet again on Nov. 4. On this condition the Government would postpone the discussion of the financial bills. A message from President Thiers in support of this proposition was read in the Assembly on Wednesday, and, it is stated, was coldly received; but the proposal was agreed to. A Committee of twenty-five members will be appointed to assist M. Thiers during the recess. On Tuesday M. Casimir Perier, the chairman of the Budget Committee, opposed the proposition of the Minister of Finance that an additional tenth should be imposed upon all the taxes already voted. He announced, too, that the Committee were opposed on principle to the proposal of the Government that the financial debate should be postponed until after the recess, but nevertheless would agree to that course on condition that the House reassembled in time to vote the taxes before the first day of next year. At the same sitting the Assembly, by 352 to 204, determined to revise the list of Imperial pensions, and to strike off those not granted for distinguished services.

The evacuation of the four departments adjoining Paris by the German troops was to have been completed on Wednesday, and it is asserted that negotiations have already commenced for accelerating the evacuation of the other occupied departments.

Although this is the dulllest month of the year in Paris, the city is unusually full, is beginning to look more lively, and business is reviving. The evacuation by the Germans of the northern forts has caused great satisfaction to the Parisians.

It is stated that on Sept. 7 there were still 39,000 political prisoners in the hands of the Government. Of these 2800 had been recognised as innocent, but had not been set free. Fourteen courts-martial will soon be in operation trying the prisoners. The proposition of the Lower California Company to receive as colonists the majority of the Communist prisoners who have not yet been tried has been referred to the competent Committee of the Assembly, which will shortly consider the point.

A report from Toulon states that a conspiracy has been discovered there with the object of burning the arsenal and liberating the convicts. Highly inflammable substances were found hidden under sawdust. The facts were revealed by some of the convicts themselves.

The *Patrie* states that the reorganisation of the army is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. France now possesses 138 regiments of infantry of the Line, of which only twenty-five are provisional. All are at their full regulation strength. There are, moreover, four regiments of Zouaves and three of Algerian Riflemen recently reconstituted in Algeria, to which they belong. In addition there are two regiments of Republican Guards, a regiment of gendarmerie in garrison at Versailles, and forty-one battalions of foot chasseurs stationed in various parts of France. Of cavalry there are sixty regiments, including the Chasseurs d'Afrique and the Spahis, which are specially employed for Algerian service. In consequence of the suppression of the lancers, seven regiments have been added to the dragoons, and one each to the hussars and chasseurs. The artillery has been largely increased, and will soon take the first rank in Europe, the *Patrie* says, in numbers and excellence. There is to be no reduction in the war budget. At present the army is merely in a state of transition, and it will not be permanently reorganised until the new military law has been passed.

## BELGIUM.

The principal engineering firms at Brussels have responded to the strike of their workmen by a "lock-out." The shops were closed on Tuesday, and large bodies of ouvriers on strike occupied themselves in parading the streets.

## SWITZERLAND.

A great meeting of the Swiss Catholics, clergy and laity, has been held at Fribourg to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of an association for propagating the Roman Catholic religion. The proceedings opened with the celebration of mass in the cathedral church. There was afterwards a meeting in the courtyard of the college, where a temporary platform had been erected. Before entering upon the discussion of any of the subjects on the programme, an address of sympathy with the Pope was drawn up and dispatched by telegraph to his Holiness. A Capuchin monk then addressed the meeting, and in a speech which is said to have produced a deep impression by its passionate eloquence and fervour, denounced Catholic Liberalism as the worst and most dangerous form of Liberalism. The State, he maintained, should employ not arguments but the rod. Liberalism had led to assassination, ignorance, and immorality, and Socialism was its natural offspring. A banquet afterwards took place, at which 1000 persons were present.

## ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Wednesday contains an article headed "The Policy of France," in which it says:—"We welcome with pleasure the declaration said to have been made by M. de Rémusat, to the effect that the French Government accepts accomplished facts in Italy, and that it has never dreamt of disputing them, but has merely desired that the spiritual independence of the Pope should be secured from all attacks, and that the law passed by the Italian Parliament affording guarantees to the Pope should not be weakened." The *Opinione* adds that, this being the programme of the French Government as regards the Roman question, it is quite certain that relations between the two Powers, which have not been very cordial of late, may be renewed upon the solid basis of a thorough understanding.

The Pope, with an eye to favours to come, is reported by the Paris papers to have sent congratulations to M. Thiers on his elevation to the Presidency of the French Republic. Apprehensions are feigned or felt of possible disturbances in Rome. The proceedings of the Alfieri Society in particular excite much suspicion in clerical circles, and that body are charged with intending to burn down the Vatican. The Clerical party are said to be making preparations for a demonstration on the 20th inst., and the Reds are as actively engaged in getting up a counter pronouncement.

The first train has passed through the Mont Cenis tunnel, accompanied by Signor Grattoni, the engineer, the director-general of the Upper Italian Railway, and several officials. The train arrived at the northern outlet in forty minutes. The maximum temperature inside the carriages was 25 deg. centigrade. Two hours later the train returned to the Italian side, the journey occupying fifty-five minutes. The tunnel was then found entirely clear of the steam discharged during the previous journey. The trial was a perfect success.

## SPAIN.

The reception of the King of Spain on his provincial tour continues to be enthusiastic. The King has already given away £4000

since he left Madrid. His Majesty was at Barcelona on Wednesday.

The new Spanish loan has been eight times covered. The total applications were for forty-eight millions, and six millions only were required. Spain offered to subscribe for eight millions; England, eleven millions; France, seventeen millions; Amsterdam, four millions; and Portugal, one million and a quarter. The King, the Ministers, and the public are said to be highly gratified at this proof of confidence.

It is said Ministers are desirous of throwing the expense of maintaining the clergy entirely upon the municipalities, and at the same time of releasing the State of its present charges for the salary of the Papal Nuncio, and other like objects.

## PORTUGAL.

There has been another Ministerial crisis in Lisbon. Count D'Avila and his colleagues having resigned, a new Ministry has been formed, constituted as follows:—Senhor Fontes, President of the Council and Minister of Finance and War; Senhor Sampaio, Minister of the Interior; Senhor Moniz, Minister of Marine; Senhor Avelino, Minister of Public Works; Senhor Corvo, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Senhor Barjona, Minister of Justice.

## GERMANY.

The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* publishes a letter stating that the object and result of the conferences held at Gastein, and resumed with greater emphasis at Salzburg, may be summed up as follows:—"Austria and Germany, first repudiating any thought of aggression on their part, will, by a close and intimate connection, decisively oppose any aggression from others. At the same time, it is to be distinctly recorded that Germany attaches great importance to the maintenance of a strong and intact empire of Austria, and that adhesion to Germany is, as regards Austria, the will of her Sovereign and her leading statesmen. The semi-official *Provinzial Correspondenz*, in an article entitled "Peace Guarantees for Germany and Europe," states that the increased strength of Germany and the renewed good understanding with Austria are the most valuable guarantees for all Europe, and have been joyfully assented to everywhere. In reference to the Franco-German negotiations concerning the export of Alsatian produce to France, the same paper states that the latest negotiations afford some hope of bringing about a good result.

A congress of German economists has just been held at Lubeck. Among the subjects discussed were the advantages of commercial treaties, the monetary standard in Germany, the issue of banknotes, strikes and the means of preventing them, and charitable endowments. A resolution was passed in favour of adopting a gold standard in Germany based either upon the florin or the thaler.

## HUNGARY.

An autograph letter from the Emperor-King, in which his Majesty expressed disapproval of the attitude of the Catholic episcopacy in reference to the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, was read, on Monday, before the assembled Ministers and Bishop Jekelfalussy. The latter announced his submission to the Royal commands.

## ROUMANIA.

A rumour having become current in Bucharest that the Jews had stolen a Christian child, with the intention of offering up its blood as a sacrifice, the Government undertook immediate steps to prove that the rumour was utterly false. The people, however, excited by some persons for purposes of theft and robbery, attacked the Jews in the market-place. The Government immediately dispatched a strong detachment of gendarmes to the spot, who arrested the ringleaders of the disturbance. Great excitement prevailed; but, owing to the energetic action of the Government, order has been completely re-established.

The Porte, in a note addressed to Bucharest, blames the Roumanian Government for attempting to hold direct diplomatic intercourse with Germany, and urges the expediency of settling the railway-bond affair, which, were it to degenerate into a political question, might result in serious consequences to the Danubian Principalities.

## TURKEY.

In accordance with wishes expressed by A'ali Pacha, the Sultan has appointed Mahmoud Pacha Grand Vizier. Essad Pacha has been appointed Minister at War; and Server Effendi Mostechar has been raised to the rank of Pacha, and named Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is stated that the Sultan intends to take an active part in the government. Moustapha Assim Pacha has been appointed Governor of Albania. Hopes are entertained that the appointment will put an end to the state of disorder existing there, as the principal demand of the insurgents was the recall of Ismail Pacha, the late Governor. Ferim Pacha has been appointed Minister of Marine. Moustapha Kirtli Pacha is dead.

## SWEDEN.

The Swedish Diet assembled on Tuesday in extraordinary session for the purpose of considering the Government scheme of army reorganisation. His Majesty was present, and opened the Parliament in person, and in the course of his speech, *ad propos* of the urgency of the question, pointed out the danger of leaving till to-morrow that which can be better done to-day.

**PROFESSOR HUXLEY AMONGST THE FOSSILS.**—Professor Huxley, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Birnie, visited Looeismouth, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, and examined the fossiliferous blocks that had been excavated there, at the instance of the Royal Society of London, in order to complete for publication the structure of the huge crocodilian reptile, *Stagonolepis Robertsoni*, that must have once been a denizen of the Coularthill, when its constituent parts were as loose and drifting as the sands on the shores of Culbin. He spent the most of next day in the museum, in arranging and cataloguing, and thus vastly enhancing, the valuable reptilian specimens from the Upper Eglis sand-tones, whose relative age among the formations of the crust of the earth has so long been, and still continues to be, a disputed point among the geologists of the day, but the possession of which, as thus classified, will now much raise the Eglis collection in the eyes of the scientific world.

**PASSPORTS IN FRANCE.**—A correspondent writes:—"I had occasion some few weeks since to pay a visit to France. So great was my hurry that I entirely forgot the fact that a passport was necessary, and in my simplicity rushed off without one. I soon learnt to regret this haste. All went well until the boat glided up to the jetty at the port for which I was bound—never mind its name. On each side of the gangway were two officials collecting passports. My case was known to a friend on board, to whose skirts I stuck close, and so passed the officials with the intimation that we were travelling together. We were then informed we should have to personally collect our passports at the Mairie. Now, as I had managed to get in safely, it was not my intention to court inquiry by a personal interview with M. le Maire, and this is how I arranged matters. It had not escaped my notice that no record was made of the number of people who passed the officials, so that, I argued to myself, how can they know whether I landed or not? Cuckling at the way in which I had hoodwinked the authorities, I proceeded to the railway station, where my self-complacency received a sudden and disagreeable check by a demand for my passport in a most insinuating tone, and with a half-bow. 'Certainsment, Monsieur,' I said, proceeding to walk on. But this would not do; the official was not to be put off. Fortunately my friend was at hand. The passport was produced, with an intimation that we were travelling together. I obligingly turned down the corner of the paper to facilitate his inspection of the *visa*, which inspection, fortunately for me, proceeded no further. My troubles I thought were now at an end. My business was transacted, and the time approached when I must return. After my experience I certainly felt some qualms as to how I should get out of France, but I was told and believed that there would be no difficulty. Difficulty! There was nothing but difficulty. When I tried to get on board the boat I was stopped, and informed that I could not go on without a passport; and I had the satisfaction of seeing the boat leave without me. The next day I went to the English Consul and explained my case. He was very sorry, but required proof that I was a British subject, without which he could not give me a passport. I telegraphed to my friends. The answer came, and was found insufficient. I then wrote to England, but was fortunate enough, by a little stratagem, to get off, after a disagreeable detention of five days, before the answer arrived. I got off, too, without the assistance of her Britannic Majesty's Consul, whose exchequer is thus minus five shillings, the cost of a British permit. Moral—Don't go to France without a passport."

## HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

A SEVERE cyclone visited Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin's, Tortola, St. Thomas, and one side of Porto Rico on Aug. 21. St. Thomas experienced the gale most severely. The St. Thomas *Tidende* says that on Saturday evening, Aug. 19, there was an oppressive stillness in the atmosphere, and the heat was distressing. On Sunday morning there was a change, and at half past ten the barometer stood at 30.15, the wind blowing in gusts from N.N.E. to E.N.E. The barometer continued to fall slowly, and at 8.30 p.m. it marked 30.10. During the night the wind continued to blow in gusts and to increase in violence. The barometer continued to fall all night, and at 4 a.m. on Monday, the 21st, it stood at 30, and remained so until nine. So until 9 a.m. the wind continued to blow in gusts, and rain squalls at points varying from east to north-east, raising form from the whitened surface of the sea, and whirling it off in clouds of spray. At 12.30 the barometer was at 29.70, and still falling gradually, the wind blowing in fearful gusts and veering round more northerly. At 3.30 the barometer was at 29.50, the wind continuing to veer round to north-west, and still blowing with great violence. The heaviest gusts were between 4.30 and 5 p.m., when they came with terrific violence from north-west—then it was that the great work of destruction was completed. At five o'clock there was a sudden calm, the centre of the cyclone passing over St. Thomas during the calm. The barometer reached its lowest point at 1 a.m. In the harbour it showed 28.40. After half an hour it began to blow again in heavy squalls from the south-west to south, the barometer rising rapidly. At seven o'clock it was as high as 29.50, and the violence of the wind had ceased. On Tuesday morning was revealed the full extent of the fearful havoc. Of some houses there was scarcely a vestige left; others were but heaps of smashed lumber. Some had been moved from one place to another; others had been turned upside down. Inland in the island houses, fruit-trees, fences, and crops were blown down. The losses experienced by the planters and labourers were very severe, and will be felt by them for a long time. There was not much shipping in the harbour, and what there was, having more room to swing, was not much injured. St. Thomas is considered to have suffered more on shore than in 1867. The losses are returned at forty-two persons killed, seventy-nine seriously injured, and 420 houses completely destroyed. The town appears as if it had suffered a bombardment. No lives were lost by damage to the shipping. The barque Duke of Wellington, with a cargo of 670 hogsheads of sugar, was totally lost. The American steamer Florida had to cut away her masts; and the steamer Sonora parted from her moorings and ran ashore. The steamer Governor Berg was run ashore; and the schooners Dos Amigos, Grasmere, and Lizzie were injured. At Antigua the effects of the cyclone were equally severe, and the loss of life was greater. Eighty persons are reported killed, and the number of badly wounded is rated at several hundreds. Scarcely a house or plantation in the island has escaped serious damage.

## THE WIGAN COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

JAMES WINKOE, the last survivor of the three men who were rescued from the Moss Pits, near Wigan, after the explosion last week, died on Sunday evening, leaving a widow, but no children. Of the men who were in the workings of the Nine-foot seam at the time of the accident, therefore, every one has now perished. It was reported to be sixty-nine; but inquiries made lead to the conclusion that one of the colliers, William Heaton, went down without a drawer. The man who had worked with him previously is serving in the militia, and Heaton's widow believes the place had not been filled up.

The immediate necessities of those whose bread-winners have been taken away by the disaster are being met by the firm owning the pits. Mr. Knowles, one of the partners, superintended the distribution of relief at the offices. To each of the widows £3 has been given, and in the other cases proportionate sums have been paid. The owners of the colliery have received from Colonel Blackburne, the officer in command of the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia, a cheque for £40, which has been subscribed by the officers and men of the regiment. In a letter accompanying the cheque Colonel Blackburne says:—"The appalling catastrophe that took place in your colliery has deeply moved the men of the militia regiment under my command, many of whom have lost relatives and friends. They desire to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to assist in tending to the wants and comforts of the sufferers, and they have requested me to inclose you the amount (subscribed to by all), with a view to its distribution in the manner you may deem most expedient for their interests."

It is a fact freely commented upon in the district that the explosion has taken place immediately after the men had enjoyed their annual holiday on the first Monday in September; but we may state that the proprietors of the colliery have very strong proof that all was safe in the mine on the morning of the disaster. Between six and eight o'clock every working place was visited by the underground manager to the firm, whose statement that all appeared right is confirmed by the underlooker who left the Nine-foot mine five minutes before it fired.

## GRAND REVIEW AT MADRID.

A FEW weeks ago Prince Humbert of Italy paid a visit to his brother, the King of Spain, and among the festivities of the occasion was a grand review of troops in Madrid. The troops, which numbered several thousand men, included regiments of the infantry of the line, cavalry, engineers, artillery, and some battalions of the volunteers of liberty, or civic militia. The King, who wore the uniform of a Captain-General, was accompanied by his brother, in the uniform of a Lieutenant-General of the Italian army, as well as by the Minister for War, Generals Pieltain, Haminot, Olive, Milans del Bosch, Jovellar, Rossell, Urbina, and others. After inspecting the forces drawn up in line, his Majesty took his station in front of the Church of St. Joseph, and the march past commenced, a performance that occupied several hours, and did not terminate till late in the evening. The aspect of the troops was highly satisfactory, Prince Humbert and the other foreigners present being much struck with the martial yet free gait that characterises the march of Spanish soldiers. The King, his brother, and the soldiers were loudly cheered by the assembled spectators.

## A'ALI PACHA.

THE statesman who probably of all others has done most to revive the power of the Ottoman Empire and to lead it in the march of progress has passed away. A'ali Pacha, Grand Vizier to the Porte, has succumbed to a serious illness, from which there has recently been little hope of his recovery, expiring on the afternoon of the 6th inst. He has not left behind him a more faithful servant of the Sultan, nor probably one so desirous to aid in the progress of the Turkish nation in all that conduces to material and enduring prosperity.

Mehemet Emin A'ali Pacha was born in Constantinople in the year 1230 of the Hegira, a period corresponding with the date of a year truly eventful in European history, A.D. 1815. At the early age of fifteen he was engaged, on the recommendation of Reschid Pacha, as one of the clerks in the office for the translation of documents for the Sublime Porte. In 1834 he became Second Secretary to Ahmed Fethi Pacha, Ambassador to Vienna. After two years passed in the Austrian capital he went to Russia, whence he soon returned to Constantinople, where he became Chief Interpreter, and subsequently was sent to London as counsellor of the Embassy, to become Chargé-d'Affaires in 1838-9. Returning to Constantinople in 1840, he was appointed

Under-Secretary to the Office for Foreign Affairs, and a year later came again to London as Ambassador, where he remained till 1844. In this year he returned to Constantinople, and was appointed a member of the Supreme Council of State and of Justice, and *ad interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the Imperial Divan. On the elevation of Reschid Pacha to the post of Grand Vizier, A'ali Effendi became the regular Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he followed the political fortunes of this leader until 1852. In this last-mentioned year, on bringing to a termination the difficulties between Turkey and Greece, he was promoted to the dignity of a Mujir, and assumed the title of Pacha. In August of this year he became Grand Vizier, but held the post only until November, the period being marked by the direction of the first Turkish Loan, which was set forth as the cause of his retirement. He became Governor-General at Smyrna, but ere long was obliged again to retire from public life, and remained in this retirement for a year. In May, 1854, he obtained the appointment of Governor-General of Broussa, and was recalled to Constanti-

nople on Oct. 1 in the same year, when he became again Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of the Tanzimat, or committee for reforms.

In the next year A'ali Pacha was appointed to represent the Porte in the abortive Conference at Vienna, and returned to assume anew the post of Grand Vizier, to which he had been appointed in his absence (in July, 1855). In this capacity he presided at the commission appointed to decide upon the basis of the fourth point in the guarantees, by arranging, in concert with the other Powers, for new measures in favour of the Christian population which were subsequently confirmed by the Hatti Sherif of Feb. 18, 1856. He was plenipotentiary for Turkey at the Conferences of Paris, and during the deliberations displayed a considerable amount of skill, together with much firmness, and it was not without some objections that he at length agreed to sign the Treaty of 1856.

In November of the same year, difficulties having arisen in the carrying out of this treaty, especially with respect to the Principalities, A'ali Pacha resigned the office of Grand Vizier, and

was succeeded by Reschid Pacha. Three weeks later, however, he consented to resume his seat in the Council as Minister of Foreign Affairs; but soon after, finding that his views were at issue with those of the Vizier, he resigned this post. Two days later he was appointed a Minister without portfolio and member of the Council. In January, 1858, the decease of Reschid Pacha led to his being anew appointed Grand Vizier. He was, however, soon after replaced by Mehemed Ruchdi Pacha, but remained a member of the Government as President of the Tanzimat. Amid the vicissitudes of the Government for the next three years he was two or three times again Grand Vizier; and in 1861 he replaced Fuad Pacha in the Foreign Office, and concluded the treaty of commerce with France and England. While in this office he supported the representatives of the Porte against the attacks of European diplomacy.

Abdul Aziz, like his predecessor, Abdul Medjid, only removed A'ali Pacha from his post to recall him speedily; and in May, 1864, he was again Plenipotentiary for the Porte and president of a conference of the representatives of the Powers which had



ST. ULRICH.

GIRSBERG.  
SCHOOL HOUSE BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE PALACE OF PRINCE MAX.

RAPPOLTSTEIN.

THE ANCIENT GERMAN EMPIRE: RUINS OF THE CASTLE OF RAPPOLTSWEILER.

signed the Treaty of Paris, with reference to the position of Roumania.

A'ali Pacha has been several times recalled to preside in moments of difficulty. In February, 1867, when the insurrection burst out in Crete, he was afresh appointed Grand Vizier, and a few months later was intrusted with the regency of the empire when the Sultan undertook his journey to Paris and London. After having in vain attempted by concessions to put down the insurrection, having gone to the island on a mission of pacification, he finally resigned the business to the Council of War.

It was his lot not only to have aided in effecting the Treaty of Paris, but to revise it on two occasions—first, with respect to Roumania in 1864, and again in 1870, when the whole treaty was revised by the Conference of London. He was remarkable for his close attention to business, for his sound judgment and his accurate information, as well as for being always anxious to keep up with the current of modern civilisation. A'ali Pacha was, with Reschid Pacha, one of the most active and zealous propagators of reform in Turkey, and had the reputation in his own country of a good poet. He had been decorated by several European Sovereigns, holding the Medjidieh of the first class from the Sultan, the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of St. Anne of Russia, of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia, &c.

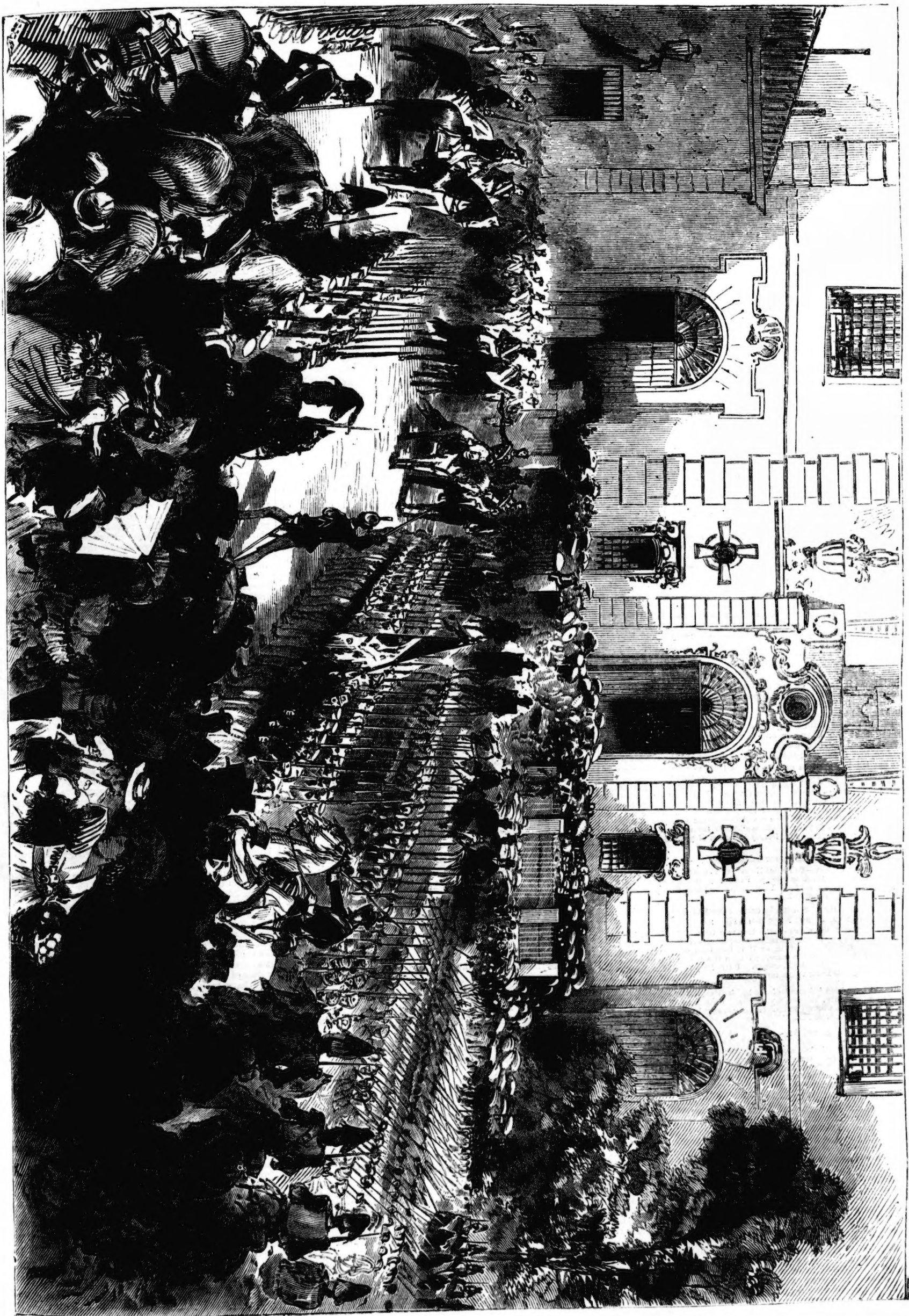
#### RUINS OF RAPPOLTSTEIN, GIRSBERG, AND ST. ULRICH, NEAR STRASSBOURG.

THE places which have been most prominent during the Franco-Prussian war are naturally exciting the greatest attention among tourists who go to the Continent for their autumn holiday; and few, even of those who set out with the idea of avoiding the spots where the ravages of the conflict are still most obvious, can get quite out of the way of localities which do not, at least, suggest some connection with strife and bloodshed. Happily, many of these belong to a past time, and the fair face of the country above which from the ruins of old baronial castles is not marred by the tracks of contending hosts; while, in some instances, a modern building, such as a school-house, an orphanage, or a penitentiary, has been built close to the grim shell of some former fortress, and stands as a landmark to show some progress in humanity.

The quaint old ruin represented in our Engraving is one among those places which the tourist about Alsace—or, as it is now called, Elsass—is likely to go out of his way to see. While he is mooning among the hills near Mülhausen, or on the way to or from Zug, and so on to Basle, soon after leaving Strassburg by railway the line to Kehl and the Baden line diverges at Königshofen. Near the village of Ostwald, on the right of the line, is the agricultural colony of penitentiaries, or juvenile criminals;

and, after traversing a broad, fertile plain, abounding with tobacco crops, the train approaches the mountains. The station from which to make the visit to the picturesque heights is Benfeld, whence an omnibus runs three times a day to Barr (Krone) and the foot of Mount St. Odile, which may be ascended in less than three hours. It is the fine view from this eminence that is praised by Goethe. By a path from Barr, by Heiligenstein, and the deserted abbey of Truttenhausen, with the ruin of Landsberg opposite, the visitor may reach the miraculous spring near the summit; a spring to which thousands of people resort for the cure of diseases of the eye. The plateau on the summit was a Roman camp, and there are yet many of the remains of the vast works that formed part of the castrum and its approaches.

Another charming scene is that represented in our Engraving, to see which the traveller should go on to Rappoltswiler, a manufacturing town about three miles from the station, at the entrance of a beautiful valley, above which, on a rugged precipice, is perched the Castle of Hohen Rappoltstein, with a lofty tower crowning the height; while lower down are the ruins of Niederburg, or St. Ulrich, a magnificent remnant of tasteful architecture; and Girsberg, or Der Stein, perched on an almost inaccessible crag. Still lower, at the foot of the slope leading to the greater heights, is a school, occupying the site of the former palace of Prince Max.



GRAND REVIEW AT MADRID IN HONOUR OF PRINCE HUMBERT OF ITALY.

## PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VINDICATION.

The *Gaulois* publishes a pamphlet which it states is about to be issued by Prince Napoleon, entitled "La Vérité à mes Calomniateurs." In it the Prince, after explaining his reasons for meeting the attacks that have been made upon him, notably by M. Jules Favre in the Assembly, proceeds to meet two charges—1. That he had provoked the late war; and, 2. That he had avoided meeting the enemy. With respect to the first charge he says that in June, 1870, being desirous of becoming better acquainted with Europe, and of escaping from "sterile agitations and political intrigues," he obtained the Emperor's permission to leave France, which he did without the least suspicion of any impending danger. The first intimation of such was conveyed to him by a telegram which he received at Bergen, in Norway, on July 8, which ran thus:—"Situation very delicate as relates to the Prusso-Spanish incident, but nothing new yet. Saw M. Ollivier this morning, who requests your Royal Highness to keep within reach of the telegraph, and will send despatch if necessary." On July 13 he received at Tromsø the following telegram:—"Complications removed. The Prince of Prussia withdraws his pretensions. To-day communication will be made to the Chambers. Will send details." Again on July 15 came a despatch—"Last evening and to-night have been manifestations demanding war. The majority in the Chambers are for war, but will hesitate to take that extreme step. The Ministry is very hesitating. To-day there will be interpellations. I will telegraph. Great preparations for war are going on." Upon the same evening he received the following despatch:—"The Emperor begs you to return as speedily as possible. War inevitable. Reply immediately by telegraph." The Prince states that he started at once, and arrived in Paris on the 21st. In reply to the charge of having avoided the enemy by accepting a mission to Italy, he says that on his return he solicited an active command, and the Emperor offered him the conduct of an expedition to land troops in Denmark and upon the Baltic coast, which offer he eagerly accepted. Two military councils were held, and the Prince submitted a plan of organisation, but the Emperor, by the advice of his Ministers, placed the naval forces which were to form part of the expedition under the command of Admiral Bouet Willaumez. The Prince foresaw difficulties likely to arise from a divided command, but determined to meet them, and submitted his plans of action, which were examined by the Cabinet and greatly modified. It being evident that the expedition would not be ready for some time, the Prince obtained the Emperor's permission to accompany him from Paris to the frontier. On July 28 an Imperial order was issued at Metz attaching General of Division Prince Napoleon to the headquarters of the Army of the Rhine. The pamphlet says:—

I need not recall the events which occurred between July 28 and Aug. 19. I said, simply, and silently remained with the Emperor until the morning of Aug. 19, when his Majesty came into my hut and said to me, "Things are going on badly. You are of no use to me here. A single chance—not very probable, but still possible—would be decisive. That is, that Italy, pronouncing in favour of France, should declare war and endeavour to bring Austria with her. No one is better fitted for a mission to your father-in-law and Italy than yourself. You must set out at once for Florence. I have written to the King. There is my letter." My first impression was one of astonishment. I resisted at first. My ardent desire was to share to the last the fate of our soldiers. I observed that it seemed to me very improbable that the immediate active co-operation of Italy could be obtained, and still more so that of Austria; that personally, without direct responsibility for events, I desired to remain with the army and the Emperor.

Yielding to pressure, the Prince at last accepted the mission, the Emperor observing, "You will only leave me for a few days; if your mission is not successful, you will rejoin me. MacMahon's plans are well arranged; the army retires upon Paris by the northern fortresses. It will be before Paris, probably, that we shall deliver a decisive battle, and by that time you will be back." The Prince declines to state what were the orders and instructions he received, but says that he reached Florence on the 21st, and found that it was an impossible task in twenty-four hours to induce Italy to act against victorious Prussia, especially as the negotiations included Vienna as well as Florence. After quoting a despatch from the French Ambassador at Florence to prove that the Ministry in Paris were aware of this mission, and a telegram from General Trochu, dated Aug. 25, stating that the position of affairs had rather improved, the Prince states that, on the 27th, learning that the Emperor and the army were marching upon Chene Populeux and away from Paris, he determined to quit Florence, and forwarded the following telegram to the Emperor:—

I do not think I shall be able to induce Italy to take part in the war until circumstances change. In obedience to your orders, I have refused to discuss the subject of a diplomatic intervention. I learn from Paris that my mission has been commented upon, that questions have been asked in the Chamber, and that the Minister has offered but a poor defence for me. I therefore beg your Majesty to give me positive orders. There are but three possible—either to remain here and pursue the negotiation, which I desire to do, or to rejoin you; it will be difficult for me to avoid passing through Paris; or to restore me liberty of action if you think I can be in no way useful to you.

To this despatch the Emperor telegraphed:—

Chene, Aug. 27, 1870.—To Prince Napoleon, Florence.—I have received your despatches. Nothing new here. I beg you to remain where you are, and to continue the negotiation. I will write to Paris that you shall be defended in case you are attacked.

Notwithstanding the anxiety caused by the important movements in progress, Prince Napoleon writes:—

Fearing to thwart the views of the Emperor by quitting Italy, for that Power might possibly have rendered us vital service if the fortune of war had not gone fatally against us, or if it had been simply uncertain, I obeyed the Emperor. Sedan came, and then the usurpation of the self-styled Government of National Defence. I left Italy for Switzerland, previously writing this letter to the Emperor:—

"Sire,—I have been informed of the lost battles and of your captivity. My devotion, my duty, indicate my course. I ask to be allowed to rejoin you, especially now that all defence of the country has become impossible to me since the events at Paris."

To this the Emperor replied:—

"My dear Cousin,—I am very sensible of the offer you make to share my captivity, but I desire to remain alone with the few persons who have followed me. I have even requested the Empress not to join me here. I hope we shall see each other again in happier times, and in the meantime I repeat to you the assurance of my sincere friendship."

"All was now over. After the triumph of enemies—the allies of the Prussians among us overturned our dynasty under the pretext of better defending themselves. A mob, blinded by despair and deception, allowed itself to be led by a hateful group of ambitious intriguers, who set the frightful example of internal anarchy in the presence of the invader. All the resources remaining to France were scattered; the resistance which the heroism of some soldiers and some distinguished Generals had not suffered to render successful had no other effect than to extend devastation, and to make the fall of the nation more sanguinary and more profound. Our unhappy country affords the spectacle of the degree of abasement to which a great people may descend when in the face of the enemy it finds in its leaders only impotence, envy, greed, malice, hatred, and all evil passions let loose. I should entertain some doubts as to the reception these explanations—decisive as they are—would meet with were I addressing an Assembly which glories in being composed of our enemies, and while a tirade against the Emperor or his family is a certain means of obtaining applause from the partisans of the white flag or the adepts of the red one. But I address myself to all my fellow-citizens, to that generous and loyal people who, in the end, never forgive those who have abandoned their elected representatives, to that people who have always despised traitors, to that people whom our foes dare not consult by a plebiscite, because it is well known that Parliamentary intrigues, calumnies, factions, combinations, all would be powerless, as they were on the occasions of the plebiscites of 1800, 1804, 1815, 1848, 1851, and 1870. I address myself to that people who may be misled and deceived for a time, but who, again awoken, and, seeing

the servile drivellers (*débilités*) who govern them, will recall in their hearts the single name of this century which, despite the faults and misfortunes of those who bear it, is at once a principle of authority and a democratic guarantee. I await with confidence the judgment of that people."

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VOL. XVIII.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.

## IMMORAL MANIA.

In the case of the girl Agnes Norman; in another case now before the public (which, of course, we in no way prejudice); in odd stories of what is called kleptomania, especially among the young, turning up at police courts; and in various other ways, civilisation finds itself from time to time confronted with fragments, at least, of a problem which it will undoubtedly have to solve. The views of "mad-doctors" and the "reforming" schemes of philanthropists have been abundantly laughed at, and with some reason—often with great reason; and yet, after all, very wild theorists, in these and other matters, do service by calling attention to dark corners of life on which the torch has not yet been fairly turned. Waiving all metaphysics about the freedom of the will, we sometimes recognise in crime and the paths that lead to it elements of fatality which all classes of people will admit must be called by that name. It is as clear as daylight, for example, that some human beings are born into the world with abnormal tendencies; distinct natural inclinations to steal, to be cruel, or to be grossly sensual. When the fact appears in the children of bad parents, no one is surprised; but there is really no reason for surprise when, as sometimes happens, we find the children of good parents—ministers of religion, for instance—the subjects of shockingly depraved tendencies. Many explanations of such cases suggest themselves. Atavism, as it is called, is one. Another is, that men and women who are, in maturity, self-controlling, pious, and good, may yet have very strong bad leanings deep down in their natures; nay, we know for a fact that the most atrocious criminals have been deeply pious. Who repeats more Ave Marias than your bandit?

But this is not all, or near all. Besides the question of hereditary disposition, of criminal inclinations derived from either near or remote ancestors, there is that of disturbance of the moral equilibrium, occurring at particular periods of life. It was a very ancient institution among the Germanic races to excuse theft in women if they could put in and establish certain pleas, and at two periods in the life of every human being, man or woman, there is undoubtedly a general liability to moral disturbance. With the majority, this is all; but in exceptional cases it is only a part. Much ridicule was heaped upon a writer in the *Times* who, at the date of the Road murder, insisted that whether Constance Kent was (as we now know she was) the criminal or not, it was very likely that she was—for reasons which are no secret to the scientific psychologist, and which have been again discussed in the proper channels in the case of Agnes Norman.

This is the merest splinter of the subject, and what we are chiefly concerned now to remark is, that humane and thoughtful men feel that our present treatment of what may be called fatalistic crime is only tentative: by no means a thing to be rested in. All the ridicule in the world cannot make one satisfied with a state of things in which society has, first, no means of warning its members of the kind of danger to which these remarks point; and, secondly, no means of scientifically dealing with fatalistic criminals. When Agnes Norman is sent to prison, or Constance Kent to a madhouse, for a term of years or for life, we know that a particular culprit will never repeat the exact offence; but that is all. We want much more, and would fain hope that science is on the track of at least a part of the mystery. In the meanwhile, a speculative and a practical word may be pardoned.

In the first place, while the bases of phrenology as a science have been rudely shaken of late years, it has never been denied that there is valuable empirical guidance in the mere craniology. It was a prophecy of Spurzheim that, after his death, the study of the brain from his point of view would languish for many years, till the "hour" again brought the "man." But minds of much less weight than his, or than Gall's, might surely do something to continue the tradition of the study of the brain in direct connection with character and conduct. The field is one in which the most casual gleaning may prove of immortal and universal use.

The more practical remark which we desire to make is this—that young people, between twelve and sixteen, should be well fed, carefully watched, not over-worked, and, above all, not over-weighted with responsibility. If there were

some way of getting horsewhipped the authors and publishers of bad juvenile literature, without endangering the freedom of the press, it would be a glorious thing accomplished; but that, one fears, is impossible. "The Boy Pirate," or the "Boy Highwayman," carries its own condemnation on the face of it; but, then, where are you to draw the line? Very special care is, however, due to growing girls who go out early to service. We could tell pathetic stories of underfed lasses who have gone wrong or narrowly escaped it, for want of more food and a little quinine. Attempts at suicide are comparatively common among the poor, between the ages we have named, and nobody can assign a motive for them. "I felt miserable, and I had a swimming in the head, and it came over me that I would go into the water." This is all the explanation that parents, police, clergy, and friends could get out of a lath of a girl who barely escaped death by self-drowning. A medical man, however, speedily found out all the explanation that could be found; the girl was, at his instance, removed from service, and well fed and doctored, and in a short time all was well. Little as some people might expect it, the case may be taken as typical. Why a disturbance of the circulation should produce a disposition to kill oneself or to kill another is not at present clear. But facts are facts, and, if we are true to them, there is every reason to believe that we shall some day know more. Perhaps some mind of the quality and proportions of Mr. Darwin's, Mr. Huxley's, or Mr. Wallace's may before long take up the subject of Moral Mania in connection with our jurisprudence.

## THE THAMES.

The following general report of the proceedings of the Conservators of the River Thames, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, has just been published:—

"The subjects referred to extend over the whole course of the river; but under the provisions of the various Acts of Parliament two districts are constituted, the lower from Staines to the sea, the upper from Staines to Cricklade. The general powers of the Conservators apply to both districts, but the funds applicable to each are derived from different sources, and by the provisions of the Conservancy Acts are only available for that portion of the river for which they are raised. With respect to the lower district, the various works for the convenience of the shipping—as moorings, beacons, and landing-places—have been kept in good order, and, when necessary, additions have been made. All the steam-boat piers under the charge of the Conservators have been maintained in an efficient state, and they believe that the convenience afforded and the conduct of those who attend to them have been such as to deserve the approval of the public. An additional steam-boat pier has been placed at Limehouse, and the amount of traffic over it has proved that it is an important addition to the class of works intended for the use and benefit of the general public. The Conservators hoped to have been able to report that the steam-boat pier on the Thames Embankment at Hungerford had been placed under their care for public use. Teddington weir, constructed in the year 1810, having shown symptoms of decay, the Conservators determined to place a new weir of a very solid and, as they believe, permanent character. The cost will be about £8000, and the works are now in progress. In many places where the channel of the river required to be deepened, dredging has been executed. In the Session of 1870 the Conservators applied for and obtained additional powers from Parliament. Some of those powers have already been exercised with advantage to the public. The Putney Bridge Company obtained power in this Act under which they have already enlarged one opening beneath the bridge, and they are proceeding with the construction of another of still wider span, thereby very greatly improving the navigation. Under the same Act power was conferred on the Conservators to raise sunken vessels without the delay of formal notices. This power has already been advantageously exercised, and the Conservators have provided plant fully sufficient, both in character and power, to enable them to remove very quickly sunken vessels from the river. In the same application to Parliament the Conservators sought to free the trade on the river from the restrictions imposed by the Watermen's Company. These restrictions, peculiar to the river Thames, had been condemned in 1854 by the Royal Commission on the Corporation of London, and again in 1859 by the Board of Trade in an elaborate report on the subject. After a long and searching inquiry, the Committee of the House of Commons passed laws abrogating those restrictions; but these clauses were expunged by the Committee of the House of Lords, so that this monopoly of the labour on the river still remains. With respect to the upper district, the aim of the Conservators has been the improvement of the locks and weirs, and other works essential for navigation and the improvement of the condition of the water. A new lock has been built at Benson in a most substantial manner, at a cost of about £3500. Other works of considerable magnitude and importance to the navigation have been repaired and strengthened; but the small and utterly insufficient revenue applicable for this purpose has made the performance of this duty very slow and unsatisfactory. With reference to the condition of the water, they have unceasingly endeavoured to prevent the introduction of sewage and other impurities into the river, and have caused the river above the metropolis to be carefully scavenged. In many cases their notices and remonstrances have had a beneficial effect. Eton has set an excellent example in having diverted its sewage; and the large and important town of Reading obtained Parliamentary powers in the last Session effectually to divert its sewage from the Thames, and the local board is taking vigorous measures to carry the Act into execution. Plans for the complete drainage of Oxford and the diversion of the sewage from the river have been adopted by the local board, and approved by the Government. Windsor and Kingston-on-Thames, both of which have received final notices to discontinue the discharge of their sewage into the Thames, have as yet executed no works."

THE CABLE in connection with the West India and Panama telegraph has been successfully landed at the island of Grenada, which is thus placed in direct communication with the Leeward Islands. The line between Trinidad and Demerara is also ere this completed.

MR. BRIGHT.—Mr. John Bright, M.P., and Mrs. Bright arrived at Kelson on Tuesday at 11 o'clock. The right hon. gentleman is to stay there for a few days and enjoy salmon angling on some of the streams in the district. An adjourned meeting to promote a proposed testimonial to Mr. John Bright was held on Wednesday evening at Hanley. It was decided to carry out the resolution of the preliminary meeting to promote a testimonial from the potteries to Mr. Bright in recognition of his political services, and committees from each town were proposed to collect subscriptions. It was suggested that the testimonial should consist of an example of the art and industry of the district, and this suggestion was generally approved.

A PUBLIC INSPECTOR FOR FOOD AND DRINK.—The Liverpool Corporation, at their meeting on Wednesday, instructed the Health Committee to report on the advisability of appointing a public analyst of food and drink, and on the necessity of taking active measures for the detection of adulteration in the various articles of public consumption, as corporate bodies are empowered to do under an Act passed in the present reign. Dublin was referred to as showing the successful operation of the measure, and the adoption of such a system where an eminent authority ascribed the prevalence of drunkenness, in a great measure, to bad beer, was said to be most desirable in Liverpool.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH is steadily improving, and during the last few days her Majesty has been able to take several drives.

THE EX-EMPERESS EUGENIE embarked on board the Onelda, at Southampton, on Saturday last, en route for Lisbon, whence she will go to Madrid to visit her mother. The ex-Emperor and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied her Majesty to Southampton, were on their way to Torquay, where they will spend a few weeks.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE, with their five children, have arrived at Balmoral, on a visit to the Queen.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG has signified his intention of conferring the rank of Duke upon Prince Teck.

THE GRAND DUKES CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA and suite have arrived at Clarendon Hotel. The Grand Duke had been sojourning for some weeks previously at the Royal Pier Hotel at Ryde.

M. THIERS has decided that the statue of Napoleon I., in his little cocked hat and grey coat, shall be replaced on the Vendôme column when that structure is re-erected.

LORD DERRY laid the foundation-stone of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphan Institution on Monday, and availed himself of the occasion to make some very pertinent observations upon the want of discrimination which is frequently exhibited in the exercise of charity in this country.

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, in inducting the Rev. Charles Lee into the vicarage of Bilston, to which he had been elected by the votes of the parishioners, bore willing testimony to the manner in which the election had been conducted, but objected on principle to the mode of choice.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has issued new regulations stating the mode in which a Post-Office life policy may, after five years' premiums have been paid, be assigned to another person. The form of assignment is prescribed, and the assignment, duly stamped, must be registered at the Post Office, and a fee of 2s. 6d. paid for registration. No trust, incumbency, or condition can be noticed.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Gurney, left Liverpool for New York, in the Cunard steamer China, on Saturday last, on his way to Washington, to fulfil the mission intrusted to him by her Majesty's Government in connection with the recent treaty arrangements.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC has, by a decree dated Aug. 28, conferred the cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour upon the Rev. J. W. Smyth, D.D., "in consideration of unceasing zeal as Chaplain to the prisons and services rendered to the indigent during the siege of Paris."

GARIBALDI has now entirely recovered from his late attack of illness. He takes his usual walks, and, moreover, is now able to ride without inconvenience. He has just consented to become president of a new institution, the United Democratic Associations of Italy.

THE BELGIAN TIR NATIONAL will begin this year on Sunday, the 24th inst., and finish on Oct. 1.

A GENTLEMAN NAMED LAMB, of Costa Farm, near Malton, has been killed by swallowing a wasp.

VERY UNSATISFACTORY REPORTS of the potato crop in North Lancashire are coming to hand. The blight has appeared in many districts, and great loss is feared.

WHILE HER MAJESTY'S SHIP RACER was sailing past Ryde Pier, on Monday, she was caught by the current and took the ground about midway between the pier and the Norman fort. She was got off the same evening.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE SIR J. W. MORRISON, of Searesbrook, whose personality was sworn under £45,000, and the late Mr. Giles Loder, whose personality amounted to nearly £3,000,000, have left valuable donations to many metropolitan hospitals and benevolent and religious societies.

FOURTEEN FIRES occurred in the metropolitan district between six o'clock last Saturday morning and the same hour on Monday, but most of them were of an unimportant character.

THE NEWS FROM THE CAPE DIAMOND-FIELDS gets more and more exciting. By each week's mail we hear of large finds, some of them almost marvellous. But we also hear of no finds at all by very many of the diggers.

THE AMERICAN SHIP LORELLO, which arrived in Cardiff on Tuesday, from Hamburg, reported the deaths of four of the crew from cholera, and she was at once placed in quarantine.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN LISTOWEL (Kerry) have withdrawn their children from the National School of that place in consequence of a silly rumour that all pupils of National Schools were, by order of the Government, to be branded "V. R."

THE SOUTH LONDON SYSTEM OF THE LONDON TRAMWAYS COMPANY was, on Monday, further developed by the opening of the new line from Clapham and Brixton to Blackfriars Bridge, via Kennington-road, Lambeth-road, St. George's-circus, and Blackfriars-road. The cars run every ten minutes.

THE TWO MEN charged with being implicated in the Cuckfield murder, which was committed in the year 1869, were re-examined before the local magistrates on Monday; and, as there was no further evidence against them, they were both discharged.

THE PATRON OF A CHEAP EATING-HOUSE, who complained that they now gave only one potato with his meat, whereas they formerly gave him two, was mollified by the waiter's explanation that the last lot of potatoes purchased was so bad that no gentleman could eat more than one of them.

THE EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS from April 1 to Sept. 9 amounted to £36,837,184, an increase of about half a million upon the return in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £30,642,955, being £1,669,075 in excess of the issues of last year. The balance in the Bank of England last Saturday was £1,232,524; and in the Bank of Ireland, £1,816,793.

AT THE MEETING OF THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL BOARD on Monday it was stated that there was existing in the schools of the town provision for 75,436 children, the number of children requiring school accommodation being 102,021; so that accommodation is required for no less than 25,585 children.

THREE MEN, who were painting the front of a house in Tudor-street, Blackfriars, on Monday, fell to the ground, and were so seriously injured that they had to be removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. One of them was not expected to survive.

THE LAST CENSUS OF JAPAN gives the number of inhabitants at 34,785,821. 1,872,959 are engaged in literature and the military service; 31,924,821 belong to the trading and working classes. The number of priests of Buddha amounts to 244,869; and that of priests of Shinto to 163,140. The receipts of the Government are estimated at £61,118,438.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE continues to spread with alarming rapidity in some parts of Lancashire. In the Preston district alone no fewer than 4874 head of cattle were reported to have been attacked up to Saturday last. The disease, on the other hand, is declining in Norfolk.

TWO SHIPS belonging to the Swedish navy, the gun-boat Ingegard and the brig Orsladam, have just arrived at Plymouth from Greenland, having on board three aerolites, the largest weighing nearly thirty tons, which are to be conveyed to Sweden and made the subject of close investigation.

BY PERMISSION OF THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, her Majesty's ship Rhin, a vessel of the fifth class, now in Stangate Creek, near Sheerness, is to be stationed in the river Thames as a floating hospital, for the reception of cholera patients who may arrive on board homeward-bound ships.

A FIERCE FIGHT has taken place between some soldiers and the police at Liverpool. It is stated that the row originated in the soldiers assaulting some women. A dragon officer is also charged with having joined in the fight. The accused soldiers were brought before the magistrates yesterday. The officer, Captain Bates, and two others would, the magistrate stated, be sent for trial.

A BOY THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE, employed as a telegraphic messenger at Oldham Post Office, has been sent to prison for fourteen days for stealing £6 from the office during the temporary absence of the postmaster. Part of the money was found in the possession of the boy's mother, against whom, however, no proceedings were taken.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred in the Brixton-road on Monday morning, between ten and eleven. A boy, about eleven years of age, seated on the outside of a Blackfriars and Brixton car, in attempting to descend at the driver's end while it was in motion, missed his footing and fell; the wheels passing over his chest caused instant death.

A YOUNG LADY NAMED ROCKSTRAW, about twenty-two years of age, who has been residing with her uncle at Elms House, Babbacombe, hired a boat on Saturday evening, and rowed out in the bay, as was her custom. About two hours afterwards the boat was found near the beach at Watcombe, with one oar in it and the other floating alongside the boat. Further out in the bay was found the young lady's hat.

THE TRAFFIC AT THE KENTISH-TOWN STATION of the Midland Railway was delayed some time on Monday morning by an accident to the 9.30 South Tottenham train to Moorgate-street. As the train was coming into the station some of the carriages at the rear went off the rails, and the passengers had a shaking, but no serious injury was reported. The first portion of the train went on to Moorgate-street, but it was some time before the other part was got on the rails to proceed on its journey.

## THE LOUNGER.

If I were disposed to be a parson, I should choose to be a Welsh parson—Dissenting Welsh parson, of course—because if I were a parson I should like to have a good large congregation, which few Church parsons in Wales can get. Here in this little village of Bettws-y-Coed there is one small church. In the summer this church is filled to overflowing, not by Welsh people, but by visitors. In winter very few people go to this church; whereas there are two large Dissenting chapels, both new, handsome buildings, the old ones having got to be too small; and both these capacious chapels are filled every Sunday by Welsh people. In the parish of Festiniog, which includes Blaenau-Festiniog, in the slate-quarry region, a new town, which has sprung up within the last dozen years, and now contains some 7000 souls, there are fifteen Dissenting chapels to one church. If, therefore, I were disposed to be a Welsh parson, I should certainly take to Dissent. I should not like, on a cold winter's morning, to stand up in a church and talk to some half-dozen people, as many Church clergymen have to do in this country. No! if I am to be a parson, I will have a congregation; if I take to shepherding, I will have a flock. But why a Welsh parson in preference to English? I will tell you the reason why, Mr. Editor. Your English parsons, Church and Dissenting, are pestered by heretics. I suspect that more than half the educated Church and Dissenting laity are more or less unsound. Nay, strange notions are getting into the heads of even the uncultured, or but slightly cultured. And no wonder, for, as a clergyman said to me mournfully a few months back, "All our literature now is tainted. Yes, Sir; science, philosophy, history, essays, novels, are all tainted. The enemy is on every side, coming in upon us like a flood, and I know not what will be the end." And no doubt this is so, and very perplexing and painful must it be to your orthodox English parson. But the Welsh parsons are happily free from all this; and I will tell you the reason why. Their people, in the main, are ignorant of the English language. A few of them can speak it, but very few, indeed, can read it. Your Welsh parsons, then, have got their flocks walled in as by walls of brass, through which no heresy can possibly penetrate. Secularism, Darwinism, and all the other wondrous heresies, which are spreading over England like a contagion, have never been even heard of in the purely Welsh Churches. In these Churches the old Puritan theology, Calvinistic or Arminian—mostly Calvinistic, I think—is preached, Sunday after Sunday, just as it was a hundred years and more ago, and, as it seems to me, listened to with the same rapt attention. I have once or twice been to a Welsh Dissenting chapel, and the attention of the people, the fervour of the preacher, and the power which he exercised over his hearers, were to me quite surprising. And what sedulous, persistent meeting-goers all the Welsh people are! One gloomy, drizzling Sunday morning, three years ago, I was in the vale of Dolwyddelan, a beautiful valley surrounded by mountains, Moel Siabod towering over all. Opposite my window on the mountain-side there stood in a cluster of houses two large Dissenting chapels. Surely, thought I, on this drizzling morning very few people will be gathered in those chapels. But I was wrong; for before I had done breakfast streams of people, men, women, and children, began to pour down the mountain-sides, all converging to these two chapels. Many of these people came from cottages scattered about in valleys on the other side of the mountains. I have climbed those mountains, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that not to hear the greatest preacher that ever "wagged his paw in a pulpit" would I drag myself over them on such a drizzly, wretched morning as that. But this was in September. "Do these people come down those mountains in such numbers to chapel in winter?" I asked of my landlord. "Yes, much the same," he replied. "You can't keep Welsh people from their chapels." There is in this valley a tiny church. This church and the paths to it were under my eyes. I do not believe that a dozen people went to that church. I could not discover half a dozen. Have I not, then, made out my case? If one inclined to be a parson, would it not be better to be a Welsh rather than an English, and a Dissenting rather than a Church parson?

But, alas! this happy state of things cannot last. Indeed, without a divine afflatus, one can see that in another generation or two this wall of separation will be thrown down. The sapping process has already begun, and already the beginning of the end has come, for the children are all learning English at the schools. I was told by a Welsh gentleman the other day that there are no day schools in Wales in which the Welsh language is taught. And I myself have discovered young children high up in the mountains, in shepherds' cottages there, who do not meet your question with the eternal "dim Sassenach," but will, after a little coaxing, converse with you in English. Well, what this must lead to is plain enough. If this course be pursued—and under Mr. Forster's Act it is to be with more energy than ever—it is clear that in a generation or two all the Welsh people will be able to speak and read English; and heretical wolves, whose howlings even are not heard in the Welsh churches now, will ravage the Welsh flocks, as, alas! they have the English. I do not think the Welsh parsons quite see this, for they are, I am told, everywhere encouraging the lambs of their flocks to learn English. From conversation had with one of them, I fancy they think that, albeit the children are learning to speak and read English, the Welsh language will survive, and still they shall keep their flocks untainted by the freer literature of England. It is a foolish dream.

The *Liverpool Mercury* is the daily paper of this district, and it is a good paper; but it occasionally blunders. Here is a wonderful blunder. In a leading article in the number dated Sept. 8, we are told that Mr. Isaac Butt, up to 1865, remained staunch as a Protectionist and Conservative and an opponent to Irish agitators, but in the middle of the Session he walked across from his seat behind the Conservative leaders, who were out of power, to behind the Liberal leaders, who were in power. When I saw this I suspected a typographical error, but the date is repeated further on. Well, the truth is that Mr. Butt did certainly rat from the Conservative party, but it was at least ten years earlier than 1865. He first entered the House of Commons, in May, 1852, as member for Harwich, without opposition, when Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was elected for both Harwich and East Suffolk, chose to take the county seat. In June of the same year there was a general election, and Mr. Butt was elected for Youghall, in Ireland. The Conservatives were then in power. Mr. Butt was a Conservative. In December, 1852, the Conservatives went out, and the Aberdeen Ministry was formed; and soon afterwards—the exact time I do not remember—Mr. Butt crossed the House and took his seat behind the Government. Of course everybody said that Mr. Butt, discovering that he had no chance of place as a Conservative, hauled down the blue and hoisted the yellow; and if Mr. Butt had been a prudent man he would certainly have been speedily made an Irish law officer of the Crown, and long before this a Judge—possibly Lord Chancellor. But Mr. Butt never was prudent—was, indeed, so flagrantly imprudent that Lord Palmerston, though kindly disposed to Mr. Butt, could not make him a law officer of the Crown. Nor has Mr. Butt yet learned wisdom, or he would not, in his peculiar circumstances, now be seeking to get into Parliament; but, as the proverb says, "Bray certain persons in a mortar with a pestle, yet will not their folly be got out of them." Mr. Butt has been brayed severely for his folly, as all who are acquainted with his sad history know; but here he is, as unwise as ever. No man ever had kinder friends; but he is what is called, I think, in Scotland a doundraught—a sort of person whom you cannot effectually help.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The most fatal signs of the want of taste and lack of discrimination among modern playgoers were given last Saturday evening at the VAUDEVILLE. Well may we hold up our hands and deplore the present state of the drama, when a play so essentially vulgar

in tone, so faulty in construction, so childish in sentiment, and so extremely artificial from end to end as "Apple Blossoms" is screamed at and cheered by a delighted audience. The coarser jokes, the more affected the sentiment, so much the more was this last venture of Mr. James Albery cheered. Either one of two things has happened. Either Mr. Albery has consented to write a comedy to fit certain actors and actresses engaged at the Vaudeville, or he has unfortunately sacrificed his art and his high position for the sake of pandering to the common tastes of the refuse, who wish to degrade the drama until it sinks beneath the level of the music-hall. It is as marvellous to me that people can be found to accept as wit—yes, and in criticising to praise as amusing—such stupid trash as the Great Baggs and his facetious lectures as it is to believe, as I do believe, that the modern music-hall songs, with their tootle-ti-tums and their "afternoon crawls," and their sappings of the muscularity of our youth, are accepted as wit, just as Dibdin used to be accepted as a popular song-writer. The same people laugh at both. It is impossible to conceive anyone with a particle of respect for himself or for the dignity of the drama tolerating for an instant such an astounding play. Where are its merits? Story it has none; of good writing not a line exists. Opportunities for good acting do not occur. Mr. David James and Mr. C. H. Fenton, by the mere force of their talent, drag two inferior characters into prominence. Mr. William Farren and Mr. Lin Rayne condescend to two unworthy parts. Miss Amy Fawcett is rendered affected by means of the extraordinary dialogue given her to repeat, which is always stilted and occasionally simply absurd; and actors like Mr. W. H. Stephens and Miss Newton pluckily make the best of a very bad job. Mr. Thomas Thorne is the Great Baggs, and, after his admirable performance in the "Two Roses," natural, tender, and true, I cannot imagine him regarding, except with contempt, a character which is as offensive to right-minded people as it is humiliating to an actor. Mr. Thorne cannot know how utterly ridiculous such a character looks from the front, and in relation to the rest of the play, how impossible it is to tolerate it. In a word, "Apple Blossoms" is a sad spectacle, particularly to those who believed in Mr. Albery, and in his promise as a dramatic author.

It is far pleasanter to turn to the "Hinko" of Mr. W. G. Wills, a play written with a purpose, and unexceptionable in taste. Here is an author who knows his art; a poet and a man of culture writing to amuse, and interest, and improve. The QUEEN'S THEATRE has secured a prize in "Hinko," and as acted by Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Vezin and Mr. George Rigold, the principals receiving conspicuous assistance from Mr. Ryder and Mrs. Billington, this altered and improved German play will correct many shortcomings in other quarters. The play is romantic without being improbable. It belongs to the best class of romantic drama, and during its progress not a creature is disgusted or a sensibility outraged. I think I am not wrong in predicting a favourable run for "Hinko;" at any rate, it is a subject for congratulation.

Mr. Bateman has opened the LYCEUM, as arranged; and he has painted it up, if not in very good taste, at least so as to make the dingy old theatre clean again. The curtains of the boxes and the general tone of the theatre are very pretty, but the loud chintz paper at the back of the boxes is sufficient to kill the boldest colour. The prevailing tone being very delicate greens and blues, they are consequently slaughtered at once. Mr. Bateman has done everything well—but one. He has engaged a first-rate company, a good scenic artist, and an admirable conductor in M. Silas. Enterprise and energy are visible at every turn, but "Fanchette; or, Will o' the Wisp" is an unfortunate mistake. It is not a good play or an interesting play, and never could be made so. Because Georges Sand's novel, "La Petite Fadette," is dainty and bewitching, it does not follow that the play will be anything of the kind. And so it turns out. It failed at the Olympic with the Webb sisters some years ago. It would have failed in America but for the supreme art of Miss Maggie Mitchell. It will fail here, in spite of the energy and industry of Miss Isabel Bateman. Fanchette should, before all things, be interesting. There should be no hoarse voice and no objectionable accent. Until Fanchette tones down to the sober-minded girl after her grandmother's death she does not make the audience laugh or cry—but shudder. And then there is Mr. Henry Irving as a romantic lover, and Mr. George Belmore, of all men in the world, as a love-sick youth of eighteen. There is literally nothing to admire in "Fanchette" but the charming scenery and the accurate dresses by Mr. Alfred Thompson. I am really sorry for this, because Mr. Bateman is a manager of wonderful energy—just the man we want in London. But he must look out a new play as soon as possible, for "Fanchette" will never do.

Next Saturday Mrs. Bancroft opens her theatre (PRINCE OF WALES'S) and revives "Caste." The "Cinderella" opera by Mr. A. Thompson and M. Emile Jonas, at the GAIETY, is postponed.

When I have told you that Miss Ada Cavendish is playing with great taste Mrs. Hermann Vezin's old character in Dr. Westland Marston's comedy of "Donna Diana" at the GAIETY, and playing it extremely well, I think I have exhausted my budget for this week. You know the old "Vic" is closed for ever as a theatre, and we shall have to look elsewhere for "blood-and-thunder" pieces of the Coburg school.

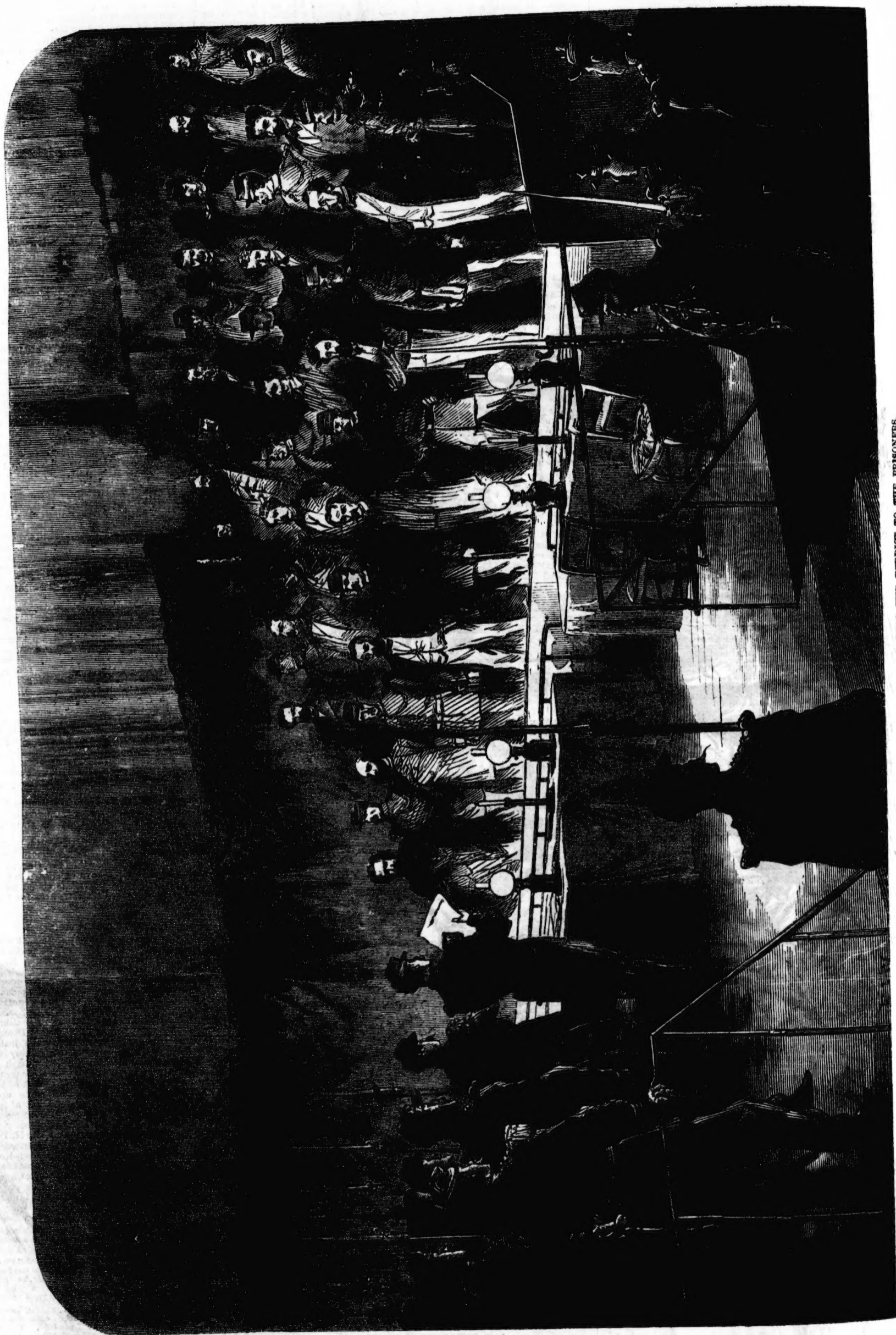
## BIRKBECK INSTITUTION.

On Wednesday evening a dramatic entertainment was given at the Birkbeck Institution, by the members of the elocution class. "My Fellow Clerk," by Mr. John Oxenford, and Mr. Henry J. Byron's "Dearer than Life" were the pieces attempted. At first the farce dragged unpleasantly, but as the piece progressed the amateurs warmed to their work, and a round of applause greeted the fall of the curtain. Tactic, Victim, and Fag were fairly played by Messrs. F. Down, W. Wright, and Young. Miss Zorilda Church, a lady whose acting I have had the pleasure of praising on more than one occasion, appeared in the small part of Fanny Dodson; and Miss Nicholls was amusingly tragic as the jealous Juliet Snooks. Mr. Byron's drama went off remarkably well. Mr. E. Brown's rendering of Michael Garner, though not bad, would have been improved if he had spoken a little less rapidly; and I am utterly unable to understand Mr. Brown's motive in having his face made up to look so lugubrious. In the last act it was not out of place; but surely Garner should look a little jovial in the earlier ones. The drivelling old reprobate, Uncle Ben, was excellently played by Mr. Pinaro; Bob Gassitt was represented by Mr. H. Parry; and Mr. Gilliam was Charley. Miss S. Mills made an interesting Lucy, and Mrs. Willis was a capital landlady. Miss Jessie Rose as Mrs. Garner, Mr. Haines as Old Bolter, and Mr. W. Wright as Kedgely completed the cast. In "Dearer than Life" Miss Church figured in the background as a "guest;" and I don't suppose the lady felt any loss of dignity in so doing. All honour to Miss Church, say I.

THE RESULT OF THE POLLING AT TRURO on Wednesday was the return of the Conservative candidate, Colonel Hogg, who obtained 605 votes against 536 recorded for Mr. Jenkins.

THE ST. LEGER WAS WON, ON WEDNESDAY, BY HANNAH, with Albert Victor second, and Ringwood third. Baron Rothschild has had a wonderful and, for him, unprecedented run of luck this year, having carried off the Derby with Favonius, and the Oaks with the mare which "credited" him, as the sporting writers describe it, with "the great northern event."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—According to the Registrar-General's return the death-rate in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom during the last week was 27 per 1000. The deaths from diarrhoea in London had declined from 487 and 353 in the two previous weeks to 293; and of these 265 were infants under two years of age, and eighteen persons aged fifty years and upwards. The deaths referred to cholera and choleraic diarrhoea, which had been 40, 28, and 20 in the three previous weeks, were last week 24, and of these 19 were infantile cases. During the past six weeks the fatality from smallpox had been remarkably stationary. The number of deaths from this cause last week was only 81.



THE COMMUNIST TRIALS AT VERSAILLES: READING THE VERDICT TO THE PRISONERS.

A QUIET NOON BY THE SEASIDE.



## READING THE VERDICT TO THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PRISONERS.

It was nine o'clock on Saturday evening, Sept. 2, before the third Council of War had delivered their judgments on the seventeen Communist prisoners. Exactly twelve hours had passed from the rising of the Court, in the early morning, to the return of the Judges. Meanwhile the audience had remained, on the average, sufficient nearly to fill the great hall formed by the riding-school. The prisoners for the first time during their incarceration were enabled to converse together freely, being all gathered in a room immediately adjoining the court, where refreshments were served to them, supplemented by wine and fruit, permitted to be sent in by acquaintances among the audience. The families of Ferré, Assi, Grousset, and several of the other prisoners, were present. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to depict, for all can imagine, the many incidents of this long day of weary waiting—of suspense to those chiefly interested, and of watching to those simply curious or having professional business there.

Some idea of the labours of Colonel Merlin and his brother Judges may be gathered from the fact that 504 questions had to be resolved individually over the collective batch of prisoners before the verdicts could be pronounced. These questions involved general acts of conspiracy against the regular Government, of inciting civil war, of raising troops without authority, of usurping official titles and functions, of assassination or being the accomplice in assassination, the same in incendiaryism, of complicity in the destruction of private property and of public buildings, of arbitrary arrests and sequestration of property. These general questions, and also in some cases other individual ones, were applied to each of the accused. A minority of three members of the court only voting "Not guilty" is sufficient to free a prisoner. Thus, the chances are in favour of the latter. The first reading of the judgments was for the public only, and involved, according to the laws regulating the procedure, the recital of all these questions and answers. Amidst universal gloom, lighted only by the oil lamps on the president's table, and some few candles in the journalists' box, the public listened, or rather waited, for two hours without hearing the words of the monotonous judgment read over from the judgment-table. It was from whispers passed down the hall that the results gradually became known.

The prisoners, it must be understood, were not present while Colonel Merlin read the judgments. They were not introduced until the proceedings were really over and the members of the Court had retired. They were then ushered in, and Major Gaveau, the prosecuting commissary, re-read the verdict for their behoof. This is the scene depicted in our Engraving. Our readers have already been made aware of the sentences passed on the several prisoners. Two were acquitted entirely, and other two—Ferré and Lullier—condemned to death. For the former no hope has existed during his trial. His doom appeared certain, and he himself avowed the anticipation of the fate in store for him. As the friend and assumed ally of Raoul Rigault, there was no sympathy for him; his attitude during the trial, and refusal to defend himself by counsel, having tended to confirm the evidence of those who bore witness to his cruelty and ferocity. Though clear proof was wanting of his presence at the execution of the Archbishop of Paris, the Court was fully of opinion that he was there, and the general public as well. The Judges unanimously found him guilty on all counts save one, on which they were equally divided. Assi was found guilty of all the charges save the assassination of hostages and arbitrary arrests. Urbain was convicted of everything, save only that extenuating circumstances were allowed him; Billioray also of all except arbitrary arrests. Jourde was acquitted of breaking the seals in the Bureau of Finances, of incendiaryism, and of assassination, but found guilty of the rest, with extenuating circumstances. Trinquet guilty of everything, with extenuating circumstances. Champy narrowly escaped, by the authorised minority of three against four, being found guilty of assassination or incendiaryism. Régère was declared guilty of all, except assassination. Lullier was convicted on all points, without anything in his favour. Rastoul was convicted of minor points, with favourable circumstances. Paschal Grousset guilty on the principal counts, and Verdure of minor ones; Clément only guilty of usurping public functions; Courbet of complicity in the destruction of the Vendôme column; and Descamps and Parent were acquitted.

The following are the official sentences:—Ferré and Lullier to death; Urbain and Trinquet to penal servitude for life; Assi, Billioray, Champy, Rastoul, Régère, Paschal Grousset, Verdure, and Ferrat to transportation and confinement in a fortress; Jourde to simple transportation or exile; Courbet to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500*fr.*; Clément to three months' imprisonment.

## A QUIET NOOK AT THE SEASIDE.

To get away from the din and crowd of "the sands" at some favourite watering-place and to discover for one's self a cool, quiet, secluded nook, where there is no sound but the cry of the seagull and the sleepy whisper of the sea is a delight that most of us seek during our first week on the coast. Then there comes a desire to bring a select party to the same spot and to enjoy, in the wide seclusion of the beach and with the shadow of the overhanging cliff, the delights of congenial society. There is no need to expatiate on such sweet combinations of sea, shore, sand, shingle, shrimps, spy-glasses, and slippers; with bright eyes, ringing laughter, dainty costumes, flowing tresses, wind-tossed ribbons, and all the beauties of nature and art in one charming picture. Between Ramsgate and Broadstairs is a chalky retreat to which we would fain resort while the last days of warm weather are with us, and there is not yet a sting of the later autumn in the soft sea breeze. About the Isle of Wight—say, on the beachward walk to Shanklin—there are great expanses of sand and solitary coves and reaches, where, if we may say so, no *cove* ought to be solitary; and all round the coast of our salted island there are wine-like air and glowing faces, and innocent laughter and pleasant pastime to be found in many a quiet nook by the sea.

**WHY CIRCLES PLEASE THE EYE.**—In a course of lectures in Berlin Professor Müller offered a simple explanation of the admiration bestowed on these curves. The eye is moved in its socket by six muscles, of which four are respectively employed to raise, depress, turn to the right, and to the left. The other two have an action contrary to one another, and roll the eye on its axis, or from the outside downward, and inside upward. When an object is presented for inspection, the first act is that of circumnavigation, or going round the boundary lines, so as to bring consecutively every individual portion of the circumference upon the most delicate and sensitive portion of the retina. Now, if figures bounded by straight lines be presented for inspection, it is obvious that but two or three muscles can be called into action; and it is equally evident that in curves of a circle or ellipse all must alternately be brought into action. The effect, then, is, that if two only be employed, as in rectilinear figures, those two have an undue share of labour; and by repeating the experiment frequently, as we do in childhood, the notion of tedium is instilled, and we form gradually a distaste for straight lines, and are led to prefer those curves which supply a more general and equable share of work.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

**THE BANK HOLIDAYS ACT AND SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.**—The bank officers of the United Kingdom have united in a subscription (limited by agreement to the sum of 1*l.* each from each individual) for the purpose of raising a fund to present to Sir John Lubbock a testimonial in appreciation of his exertions in introducing and passing the Bank Holidays Act. The amount realised is between £600 and £700, and on the committee—of which Mr. McKewan, of the London and County Bank, is chairman, and Mr. G. Derbyshire (of the Bankers' Clearing House) and Mr. Hammond Chubb (secretary to the Bank of England) are treasurers—communicating with the hon. Baronet, they found that it would be in accordance with his feelings if the sum should be devoted to the promotion of education, in which he had so long and so consistently interested himself. The educational institutions suggested by Sir John were the City of London College, with which he has long been associated, and the Maidstone Grammar School, the foundation-stone of which, as one of the members for the borough, he recently laid. The money is to be devoted to the foundation of a "Lubbock Testimonial Prize" at the City of London College, and the foundation of a free scholarship in connection with Maidstone Grammar School.

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THERE are in the French annexe some beautiful reproductions, by MM. Christoffe and Cie., of Paris, of the specimens of antique plate found at Hildesheim, in Hanover, in 1868. Examples of the *celatura*, so highly prized by the Greeks and Romans, are of the greatest rarity. All Assyrian, Etruscan, and Greek metal-work was executed by the hammer and punch. A thin plate of metal was laid upon a comparatively soft substance, the design being beaten out with blunt punches and afterwards finished with the graver. Mr. C. W. King, in his "Natural History of Metals, &c.," after noticing the two finest specimens of bronze *repoussé* extant, possessed by the British Museum (the shoulder plates of a cuirass embossed with heroes combating Amazons, and the mirror case with "The Marriage of Anchises and Venus"), says that silver *repoussé* work only came into high repute under the successors of Alexander. Used for the incrustation of vessels, the *relievi* were called *crustæ* and the artists *crustarii*. They were also termed *emblemata*, from being "let into" frames on the surface of the plate, so that they could be easily detached. Roman collectors sought for fine examples of Greek art executed in this manner; but Pliny says the art had in his time died out, and that chiselled work, *anaglypta*, was the fashion, "in which the silver is cut away round the outlines of the design." The treasure found in 1830 at Bernay, in Normandy, furnished the artistic world with exquisite examples of the best period of Greek art. It is believed to have been the treasure of Mercurius Cannetonensis, the local divinity, and includes a pair of earthenware *emblemata* in the purest Greek style, dragons embossed with scenes from the "Iliad," of the epoch of Pasiteles, and other vessels decorated with Bacchic emblems. We fortunately possess a magnificent specimen of this art, "Corbridge Lanx," preserved at Alnwick Castle, which had been buried with an altar dedicated to Hercules. The Pythia Herophile is represented upon it, attended by Themis, Pallas, and Diana. Mr. King observes that many will be surprised to be told of the extreme rarity of antique plate who have seen or purchased silver vases supposed to have been found at Pompeii or Canae. This, he remarks, is explained by the existence of a regular manufactory for such relics at Castellamare. The articles made for the market are thickly coated with oxide, and the forgeries are very correct in detail. The Hildesheim "find," in 1868, therefore, was one of great interest, and in order to present our readers with a few details respecting it we turn to a pamphlet published by MM. Christoffe, consisting mainly of a description by M. Alfred Darcel, from "Merveilles de l'Art et de l'Industrie." On Oct. 17, 1868, some Prussian soldiers were making a shooting-gallery on the side of the Galgen overlooking the town of Hildesheim. They came upon fragments of blackened metal, which proved to be silver, and after further search two large bell-shaped vases were discovered turned upside down, concealing other vessels and fragments of others. A sculptor of Hildesheim put them together as well as he was able; but many were much injured, and all were considerably corroded. The whole was then taken to Berlin, and deposited in the Museum there. M. Darcel says that some connoisseurs thought these vessels were of the Renaissance period, and as so much metal-work of that epoch is said to have been executed by Benvenuto Cellini, it was to that celebrated metal-worker that the Hildesheim treasures were attributed. Professor Wieseler, of Göttingen, has had little trouble, however, in proving that the pieces in question were the work of Greek or Roman artists. As Hildesheim is not far from the forest of Teutoburg, where the legions of Quintilius Varus were defeated by Arminius, some have thought the treasure a table service of a Roman General, his *argentum escarium et potarium*, more abundant than that tolerated by Fabricius, which was to consist only of a plate and saltcellar. M. Darcel thinks we have the booty of some barbarian chief, of a date very much later than the defeat of Varus, who came A.D. 10; and that an examination of the various pieces discovered shows that a considerable number of years separates the epoch of their fabrication, some being of the finest Greek art imported to Rome, others of a barbarian type. M. Froehner, in the *Journal Officiel*, and M. Lenormant, in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, are both of this opinion. Considerable details will be found in M. Wieseler's brochure, "Der Hildesheim Silberfund" (Bonn, 1868). The finest specimen of the whole is a grand *patère*, having at the bottom a figure of Minerva in high relief. This exquisite work has the draperies and all parts in relief gilt, as well as a border of palm-leaf ornaments. Gold was at this time too scarce a metal to be used for plate in the same way as the Romans afterwards used it, but beautiful effects were produced by the Greeks by gilding parts of their works in silver. Like most antique plate the pieces of the Hildesheim treasure have under the engravings the weight engraved. This is not the case with the Minerva *patère*, but the large bell-shaped vase which was turned upside down over the treasure has a square-shaped P, the abbreviation of *pondo*, the Roman pound. In four instances we have additional information. A cup without handles, on a low foot, decorated with wreaths of laurel, has this inscription in dotted letters, "L. M. Bocci;" and a bell-shaped cup, with two flat handles, ornamented with garlands of flowers, is inscribed "L. M. Bochi." M. Hermann Sauppe, of Göttingen, who has studied all these *grafitti*, from the form of the letters, &c., thinks both give the name of the same silversmith, L. Mallius Boccus, or Bochi, of the time of the first Emperors. M. Darcel says the most convincing proof the inscriptions have given against the Varus theory is found under one of the four silver saucers, M. Avrelivs C(otta). It is necessary to bring down the execution to the epoch of the Antonines. It is said that it was a custom under the empire with those who received the distinction of Roman citizen to take the name of the Sovereign. The fourth name of a silver-smith, Mars(ys) is found under the festooned plate, which is believed to have been used for eggs. Two *patères* (on which were represented Cybele and Lunus, two Phrygian divinities) were brought forward by some in favour of the Varus theory. It was remarked that the worship of Lunus being brought out of Phrygia into Asia Minor, Varus, who had been Governor of Syria, had there procured the *patère*. The god has a Phrygian cap, and is further distinguishable by a crescent and the barbarian torques. Cybele has a mural crown, symbolising the earth, and a tambourine. Another *patère* has a head of young Hercules in the act of strangling the serpents; and, to add to the theories on the treasure, we are told that this was the cup received by the actor Roscius after having successfully played the part of Hercules. Two cups with Bacchic emblems were probably imitations of earlier art, and we are told that it was not uncommon at that period to reproduce celebrated specimens. For instance, the cups which Acragas had chased, and which were preserved in the Temple of Bacchus at Rhodes, were frequently copied. Some fragments of vessels, of which no other traces could be found, render it probable that the Hildesheim treasure was hidden by a plunderer and not by a legitimate possessor burying his plate in a time of peril. Pliny frequently complains of the high price which was attached to artistic manual labour in comparison with the intrinsic value of the article. He speaks of vases for which 60,000 sesterces had been paid, or about £50, the Roman pound of 10½ oz. Troy. But a modern collector would hardly think of weighing an exquisite Cellini cup to see if he had obtained his money's worth. Traces of enamel have been observed on some pieces of this treasure. A low cup decorated with laurel or olive had the leaves of green enamel, of which traces are still visible. Another little cup with a garland of ivy was ornamented in the same manner. This enamel decoration is more apparent on a fragment of a vase, and it is probable that in this case at least the enamel was melted and fixed with the blowpipe in successive portions rather than being done at once. A passage of Philostratus (author of the "Lives of the Sophists"), who flourished towards the end of the second century, which has been often quoted, states that barbarians then alone knew the art of enamelling on bronze. If this be so, the probability is that the pieces of the Hildesheim treasure on which traces of enamel appear are later than the second century. The reproductions of M. Christoffe are of great value, inasmuch as in them we have

the fractures and omissions of the originals restored. Their chief foreman went to Berlin, and had moulds and drawings taken under his immediate superintendence. The whole series of thirty pieces is especially adapted for schools of art or museums, and the price is far from high when we mention that the whole may be obtained for about £100.

## A DAY WITH THE HOPPERS.

TRAVELLERS by early trains see strange sights. As a rule, it would be difficult to imagine a place so comfortless and dreary as a great railway station at an early hour in the morning. The dirt and litter of yesterday's traffic are not yet effaced from the platforms and waiting-rooms, the dead and cold ashes lie in the yearning grates, hollow echoes attend the slamming of the great doors, the jaded and breakfastless aspect of the third-class passengers proves that they have been roused from bed hours before their customary time of rising so as to avail themselves of Parliamentary fare, while the sleepy snappishness of inhospitable night clerks and porters attests their impatience to get off duty. All these untoward elements combine to damp the spirit, and incline one to the opinion that it is possible to be too early a bird, whatever the quality and dimensions of the prospective first worm. It is not always, however, that the daily business of the railway commences so unpromisingly. Before now it has happened that the peaceful pilgrim in quest of the train that starts at 5.40 a.m. has been startled and amazed to find the company's premises besieged by a mob as hideous to contemplate as it would be dangerous to approach—a gaol-cropped, dirty crew of foul-mouthed roughs, restrained from committing acts of outrage and violence there only by a significant display of staves on the part of the small army of policemen in attendance. These were the prizefighting gangs at whose illegal doings railway directors used to connive, enabling the lawless ruffians to slip away down into the country and "pull off their little mill" before the constable of the peaceful village they had honoured with their patronage had rubbed his sleepy eyes open. Since the decline of the P.R. this pretty exhibition has become rare; but there is one equally strange, though not so repulsive, which may be seen at this season of the year almost any morning by the early passenger who takes train at London Bridge.

As the said passenger contemplated the motley assemblage squatting on the steps and on the path—anywhere till the station doors should be opened—his first impression doubtless would be, not that "the beggars were coming to town," but that they were quitting it, pack and baggage, never to return. Else why do they carry with them their household gods, their pots and kettles, and articles of crockery? Why are they laden with those enormous bundles which are almost as large as beds? Why have they been at the pains this fine morning to carry with them their umbrellas, if they are merely jolly beggars out on a picnicking excursion and intending to return at night? Being beggars—and what else can they be, weather-stained, ragged, and shoeless as nine-tenths of them are?—what on earth can they want with umbrellas? Yet every family group is possessed of an umbrella—a capacious whalebone-ribbed gingham, gartered in the middle, and with a protuberance below the tie as stout as the calf of a man's leg. In some cases, where the members of a family are numerous, two umbrellas may be seen stacked with the rest of the luggage. Where are they going? Whither is this ragged host bound? A civil porter solves the mystery. They are hop-pickers; and, the season having just commenced, they are proceeding to Maidstone and its neighbourhood to find work on the plantations that there abound. The railway company expect this annual migration and prepare for it. The "hoppers" are not in the least particular how they travel so long as it does not cost them much. In the event of third-class carriage accommodation being scarce they have no objection to cattle-trucks. On these conditions the railway authorities are even content to carry them for a little more than the "tonnage" rate at which they convey heavy goods. At a later hour in the day I also took passage to Maidstone, and before I slept made myself acquainted with as much concerning hops and hoppers as here follows:

First as to the garden. The gentleman to whose courtesy I am indebted for my information revealed to me much that, however valuable to anyone intending to start a plantation, would not be found particularly interesting to the ordinary reader. He entered into pathetic details as to the various diseases the hop is heir to, and explained that from few of them had the tender plant escaped this year. I must confess that I was a little disappointed with the hop, having always regarded it as the type of sturdiness and strength—the noble flower that yields up its best blood in order that strong beer may be brewed and the dignity and valour of the nation maintained. My friend informed me, on the contrary, that from the very hour of its birth it is as uncertain as an ailing baby. You can never depend on it from one day to the next, never close your eyes on the pretty tendrils winding about the poles in the certainty of finding them hale and hearty on the morrow. Blight may assail them as suddenly as a croup attacks an infant; and the morning's sun may rise on their drooping heads and leaves sickening nigh to death. They are subject to worms. Tiny insects assail them, and turn them black as though they were plague-stricken. They have an awful time of it, seemingly. The wonder was that, after all they had passed through, they were so good-looking and fruitful. It seems that a crop may turn out bad this year, and that one raised from the same roots (which will live and bear for more than twenty years) may next season be all that can be desired. There are many qualities, and each has its distinctive name. There are "Goldens," and "Jones's," and "Grapes," and "Colgates." The first-named are most valuable, and are eagerly bought by the brewers of pale ale. A Kentish hop-garden on a sunny summer's afternoon is one of the most beautiful sights in the world. A succession of lovely avenues, walled on each side by the climbing bine that twines each about its separate pole—a stout stick as thick as a man's wrist—to a height of eight or nine feet, which is thickly covered with the honey-coloured flowers. The paths between the rows, thrown into dense shade, are flecked and here and there broadly streaked with spears of bright sunlight that pierce the slightest foliage. A garden as yet untouched is a prettier sight than one undergoing the process of picking. Both were before me; but I had come to see the pickers rather than the to-be-picked, and, crossing the road, was at once among the former.

Hop-picking is piecework. In that brief sentence may be sought and found the reason why the father and mother hopper find it more advantageous to carry their numerous progeny with them than to leave them at home. It does not matter how small a child is—a blind or a crippled child might even earn a few pence in a hop garden. It is a very simple arrangement. The pickers do not perambulate the avenues basket in hand, and gather the fruit as currants or raspberries are gathered. It is all sitting-down work. The picking of a crop of hops involves the annihilation of the whole plantation. An assistant, called a "pole puller," goes from plant to plant, and, after cutting off the vine close to the ground, pulls up the stick it clings to, and carries the lot bodily to the spot where the pickers are seated. The hops are picked into "bins"—enormous bags of canvas, the mouths of which are stretched to a framework of wood. The flowers are not picked directly into the bin, however—it would be too high for the children to reach; here the mystery of the umbrellas was revealed. They were not intended to be used ferrule upwards and in the air, but ferrule downwards and stuck in the earth, with the whalebone ribs fully extended. Round this light and portable receptacle the smaller children squatted, while the elder ones selected for them the fattest bunches. A good deal of money may be earned by a man and his wife and half a dozen children, provided they are industrious. The price paid for the labour is not always the same; it depends on the crop. When the fruit is abundant the ruling price is "nine a shilling," which means a shilling for filling a measure capable of holding nine bushels. In bad seasons as high as sixpence a bushel is sometimes paid. Besides this, those

who are industrious enough may make a little extra by collecting and saving the "blowers," the weak and withered flowers that are weeded out from the rest. Such a family as I have mentioned will pick from eighty to ninety bushels of flowers in a long day. Very much, however, depends on the "measurer," who, of course, is the master's man. The hop flower is peculiarly light, sixty bushels weighing no more than a hundredweight. When the measurer comes round he is, therefore, jealously watched by the picker, lest his great hand should rest on the flowers in the bushel, and in a twinkling reduce a peck of them to the dimensions of a quart. The picker stipulates that the bushel shall be "filled loose," and likewise that the top of it shall be "struck" level with the woodwork, and not piled.

The fragrant flower as it is picked from the bine may not yet be "pocketed." In the first place, it is laden with such an amount of moisture as would speedily produce havoc in the bulk in the shape of mildew. Then, again, the choicest and healthiest of hops are not entirely free from insects, that would continue to feed on the flower after it was packed. The hops have, therefore, to be heated with sulphur. In his hurried journey by rail through the hop districts the reader must have observed certain brick-built hop kilns, shaped somewhat like a brick-kiln: this is where conical erections, shaped somewhat like a brick-kiln: this is where the hop-flowers are dried and "cured." A hop-kiln is by no means a pleasant place to enter on a sultry summer afternoon; the heat is insupportable, the air is suffocating, the place is filled with sulphur fumes. The kiln has a grated floor, composed of a sort of lattice-work. Over this is spread a haircloth, and on the cloth the newly-picked hops are heaped to the depth of a foot or more. Underneath the grating there is a pit in which are a fire more. The choking fumes penetrate the haircloth and saturate the flowers, which are carefully and methodically kept stirred by the kilmen, who, with apparent unconcern, work in an atmosphere which would reduce a person of delicate organisation to a condition of insensibility in a very few minutes. But the kilman is an individual envied by one and all of the labourers in the hop-vineyard. The work is by no means hard, when one gets used to it, and the wages are good—6s. a day—and on Saturday night a bottle of gin, out of which the drier may refresh himself on those rare occasions when he feels the brimstone "creeping over him."

Among other peculiarities that make hopping an occupation more attractive than any other kind of field-work is the certainty that whoever employs the hopper and his family will provide them with a lodging of some sort and charge nothing for it. This undoubtedly constitutes one of the ugliest features of the hopping season. Provided the weather is favourable, there is nothing the least objectionable in the occupation. It makes a charming picture; it is more healthful than gathering roses in a garden; but with the close of the day there is an end of the picturesque. The pickers, big and little, old and young, male and female, fall back into a state of existence that for indecency, not to say immorality, is scarcely to be equalled in the worst of the twopenny lodging-houses to which these poor wretches are compelled to resort when they are in London. Innocent people are apt to wonder how on earth a human creature can content himself or herself with the terribly scanty accommodation afforded by the casual ward of a workhouse; but there are worse places. The shed set apart for the sleeping-places of the hundred or more hoppers on the plantation which I recently visited was more objectionable from every point of view. Let the reader imagine an extensive barn with a floor of earth, and the sky visible through a thousand chinks in the roof-tiles. The only furniture of the place is a range of posts, with staples and bits of rope still dangling to them, showing that in the winter time the place is used for fattening cattle. Two partitions, rather more than knee high, extend across the interior of the building, and divide it into three compartments of about equal size. There is one bed in the place, composed of a heap of straw covered with a couple of sacks, and with a horse-rug for a counterpane. It is spread on the earth, and is bordered round with hurdles; and over the bed, on a shelf along to the wall, are a few articles of shabby crockery and a teapot. This is the sleeping-chamber of the foreman of the pickers, but not one of his numerous hands aspires to such luxuries. In each of the compartments above mentioned is strewn a litter of straw, certainly not more than six or eight inches deep, at the complexion of which a costermonger's donkey would be justified in turning up his nose. This is all the accommodation afforded by the hop-grower to his lodgers. The straw is meant to lie on, but for reasons of their own they prefer to sit on it, composing themselves for the night by huddling nose and knees together and squatting by the wall. This wall is of rough planking, and extending along its entire length are places rubbed bald of splinters and greasily polished by the friction of their uneasy shoulders, showing that for many "seasons" the shed had been used as a dormitory. They never take off their clothes, these hop-pickers, except the more fastidious, who will divest themselves of their ragged coat or jacket with which to make a cushion to sit upon. Sometimes a mother may divest herself of her shawl or gown to make a nest on the ground for her baby. The only rule in support of decency—and the married element is generally sufficiently strong to enforce it—is that the married couples should sleep in the middle and the single lads and lassies at the ends.—Special Correspondent of "Telegraph."

#### THE PORTS OF THE KINGDOM.

The reduction of the sugar duty last year caused a large decrease in the amount of duties collected at the ports of the United Kingdom. The gross amount collected by the customs at London in 1870 was £10,017,682, being a decrease of £466,873, or above 4 per cent, compared with the preceding year. The amount collected at Liverpool was £2,723,217, a decrease of £135,153, or 13 per cent. But the trade of Liverpool was unusually active and prosperous in 1870. 5058 vessels were reported inwards, against 4890 in the preceding year, and 4778 as against 4699 cleared outwards; the value of British goods exported rose from £74,882,949 in 1869 to £81,794,578 in 1870; the imports of sugar rose from 2,211,290 cwt to 2,884,121 cwt; 61,979 packages of goods, valued at £1,141,755, were received from other ports under the transit regulations for exportation, as against 22,302 valued at £125,378 in 1869. This transit trade was materially assisted by the war on the Continent; but, independently of this exceptional cause, the general trade of the port is undoubtedly greatly increasing. At the other English ports the gross customs revenue collected in 1870 was £3,131,902, a decrease of £281,125, or 8 per cent. The collection in Ireland, £1,919,072, shows a decrease of £176,204, being also 8 per cent. By far the largest decrease was in the revenue from the Scotch ports, the total being £2,577,826, a decrease of £495,219, or 16 per cent. The receipts from the sugar trade of the Clyde ports, which amounted in 1869 to more than two thirds of the whole duty collected in Scotland, were of course most seriously affected by the reduction of the duty in 1870. The collectors of the several ports in the three kingdoms state, year by year, the reasons for any increase or decrease of customs revenue. At Bristol the customs duties received in 1870 amounted to £999,568, being a decrease of £181,203, principally owing to the reduction of the duty on sugar, of which, however, the import increased, and the trade has been maintained; here, as at several other ports, there has been a decrease in the receipt from duties in consequence of tea being removed under bond to London and the duty paid there. Gloucester, Hartlepool, and some other ports attribute their decreased receipts to the abolition of the duty on corn. At Hull the customs amounted to £295,101; a decrease of £51,000, owing to the reduction of sugar duties; but the collector reports trade healthy. At several southern ports trade was disturbed by the Continental war; and Southampton shows a decrease of £18,112, owing to this cause and the reduction of sugar duties. Chiefly from this last cause Plymouth had £65,161 less receipt than in 1869. Greenock received £1,094,763 from customs duties in 1870—a decrease of above a quarter of a million, due to the reduction of sugar duty, and notwithstanding an increase of 116 cargoes in the quantities imported. From the same cause and

abolition of the corn duty Glasgow received only £804,950, a decrease of £127,531. From causes above mentioned a large proportion of Irish ports show a decrease of revenue—Belfast, Cork, Dublin—the last receiving £871,415, a decrease of £90,782. The collectors mention also at Belfast a decreased consumption of spirits, and at Londonderry depression of trade, and bonding of spirits in excise warehouses and payment of duty therefrom. Several ports had an increase of revenue in 1870. Chester reports an increase of £8944; Exeter, £5978; North Shields, £4206; Whitehaven, £4759; from all of which places the report is that trade is improving. Goole reports an increase of £18,841 from increased trade; Portsmouth, £2275 from increased consumption of spirits; Newcastle, £34,147 from a steady increase of consumption of tobacco, tea, brandy, and wine. From Dundee the report is that trade is prosperous, and the increase of £1139, principally on the consumption of tea and sugar; and New Ross has an increase of £1580 from a larger consumption of tobacco, tea, and coffee. Some ports show in their returns a change in the course of business: Goole reports payment of duties there instead of at Leeds, and Granton a large increase of business, the merchants of Edinburgh having bonded many articles there in preference to Leith.

#### OPENING OF THE READING GRAMMAR SCHOOL BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE Reading Grammar School, the principal stone of which was laid in July of last year by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with Masonic honours, was opened on Monday by the Lord Chancellor, who delivered an inaugural address. The school is the lineal successor of the ancient grammar school at which Archbishop Laud was educated, and which, after acquiring a high reputation under Dr. Valpy, gradually fell into decay. The old school has therefore been resuscitated, the corporation having, in 1867, obtained the sanction of Parliament to a new scheme. At noon the Mayor, Mr. P. Spokes, together with the members of the corporate body, the Recorder (Mr. Griffith), the Town Clerk, and the school trustees, assembled in the dining-hall of the west wing of the building, and thence proceeded to the cloisters, where they awaited the arrival of the Lord Chancellor. Subsequently the building was inspected, it having been erected at an expense of about £20,000, from designs by Mr. A. Waterhouse.

The Mayor commenced the inaugural ceremony by giving a concise historical sketch of the institution from its foundation.

The Lord Chancellor, who was received with applause, after some prefatory observations, remarked that the very admirable statement of the Mayor as to the early history of the school would enable him to address them at less length than he might otherwise have been led to do, because his Worship had cleared the ground of much upon which he might otherwise have thought it necessary to dilate with reference to the earlier epoch of the school. But he should have a few words to say, both upon the mode in which the school was first erected—by the appropriation in part of funds originally directed towards another charitable object—and upon the great advantage there was in being able to connect the school with a past history—an advantage the value of which could scarcely be over-estimated. Looking around upon that most elegant, well-designed, and well-executed building, they might be apt to suppose that they were at the completion of a great work—a work happily inaugurated by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended, as he was, by the Princess of Wales, both of whom took a lively interest in the day, the business of which was still, no doubt, strongly impressed upon their memories. It was very true that they had completed the work so far; but, instead of being present at the completion of the work, he took leave to say that, in reality, they were standing at the very beginning of it. They had the material fabric, but it was necessary that the school should become a living school, and it was to commence that work they were assembled. The building was now about to be handed over to the Head Master, and he trusted that the school would proceed on a brilliant and happy career of usefulness. They had been pleased to honour him by placing in his hands a most agreeable duty. No doubt he had at all times taken a lively interest in the matter of education; but, unconnected with the neighbourhood as he was by any ties of property, he looked upon the selection of himself as being simply occasioned by a desire to recognise the services of a Government which, whatever its shortcomings, had certainly not been remiss in dealing with the question of education, considering what had been done for the Universities, for the public schools, and the schools of the whole nation by the Education Act. This school, they were doubtless aware, was commenced by Henry VII., a Monarch of singular sagacity and learning, and one who took the deepest interest in all works connected with science and navigation, one by whose influence the natural maritime enterprise of the country was opened up, and to whom they might feel themselves indebted for the Raleighs and Drakes of the succeeding reign. No doubt he did not endow the school with the amount of property which fell in a previous reign to the lot of a more favoured institution not far hence—Eton College; but still to him must the credit be given of taking the initiative. Antiquity and association with the past were of incalculable importance to public schools; and the present Bishop of Salisbury, in alluding to Winchester, said the public schools meant continued and substantial existence and the probability of future existence. They allied themselves with the past and looked forward to the future; the scholars claimed parentage of the ripe men who had preceded them, and were thereby induced to emulate their example, and to transmit to their successors unimpaired the traditions in which the schools gloried. Reference had been made to the fact that some time ago advantage was taken of the funds of an obsolete charity, founded for the purpose of lending sums of money to men who had been unfortunate in business, in order to commence the present undertaking. He thought it of very great importance that when a charity was found to be obsolete no attempt should be made to carry it on further in the direction in which it had failed. He had always entertained the opinion that the founders of charities, however wise they might be, had not the power of seeing what would be best for a subsequent generation, and therefore the most beneficial mode of procedure was for those who followed to appropriate the funds, in the event of the charity falling into disuse, to some useful purpose in the town, taking care to pay some regard to the notions of the founder. Having said this much, he congratulated them upon their good fortune in securing a Head Master in whom they reposed confidence, for however good their scheme might be, unless they succeeded in that respect all their efforts would be futile; and, having done well so far, he advised them to leave the Head Master to his own devices, because if they hampered him by their interference they would most assuredly impair his usefulness. Regarding the line which had been chalked out to meet the educational requirements of Reading, it seemed to him that the experimental which had been tried in one or two great schools of the country had so far succeeded as to justify their adopting it, beginning with the lower school, in which, up to a certain degree of intelligence, boys would be well grounded in French, Latin, and in the literature and language of their own country. When they were ripe enough to migrate from the lower to the upper school, it was proposed to allow boys who are not preparing for the universities to substitute German and additional lessons in English and in natural science for the study of Greek and for Latin verse composition. That seemed to open a field and a career to those who, never having any aptitude for the dead languages, had a considerable turn for natural science, though he could not be considered as ranking among those who deprecated instruction in Greek and Latin. Greek and Latin composition was condemned by some; but whether the language be ancient or modern they would never know it until they could write and compose in it, because until they possessed these acquisitions they could not think in it. In their public schools education went upon a general basis, and the wider and more comprehensive the basis was the more rapidly would the scholars advance in their professional career. It was

true, as he had already remarked, that the school at Reading was was not highly endowed, but there had been opened up in their time a competition for offices which supplied, in a great degree, the place of scholarships and fellowships. A new sphere had been opened up in the Army, and the appointments in the civil service of India were more valuable than anything that had been hitherto thrown open to competition. He observed that the regulation time in school on full working days was five hours and a half. Now, at Winchester, where he was educated, their time was eight hours, and they were expected to learn by heart out of school hours as much as they could of Greek and Latin authors. By some that might be deemed too hard work, but he did not think in the long run it had a prejudicial effect, for, besides himself, there were two men subjected to the same regulations who were now in the Cabinet—he referred to Mr. Lowe and Mr. Cardwell. Under those circumstances it was of paramount importance that the boys of the school should be kept well at it during the five hours and a half. In conclusion, he would express a fervent hope that all who were interested in the undertaking would co-operate together and bring this work to a successful issue.

The Mayor, on behalf of the trustees, then formally gave the Head Master possession of the building.

Dr. Stokoe replied, and, referring to the question of religious education, expressed his conviction that in the deepest devotion to the Church there was nothing inconsistent with the utmost liberality towards those whose associations and convictions had enrolled them with other denominations.

After the inaugural opening a grand banquet, provided by the Mayor, took place in the large hall of the school. Mr. Spokes presided, and was supported by Lord and Lady Hathorley, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P. for Reading, Mr. Lefevre, Dr. Stokoe, and the general company, including nearly 200 gentry of the locality.

#### THE OIL WELLS IN CANADA.

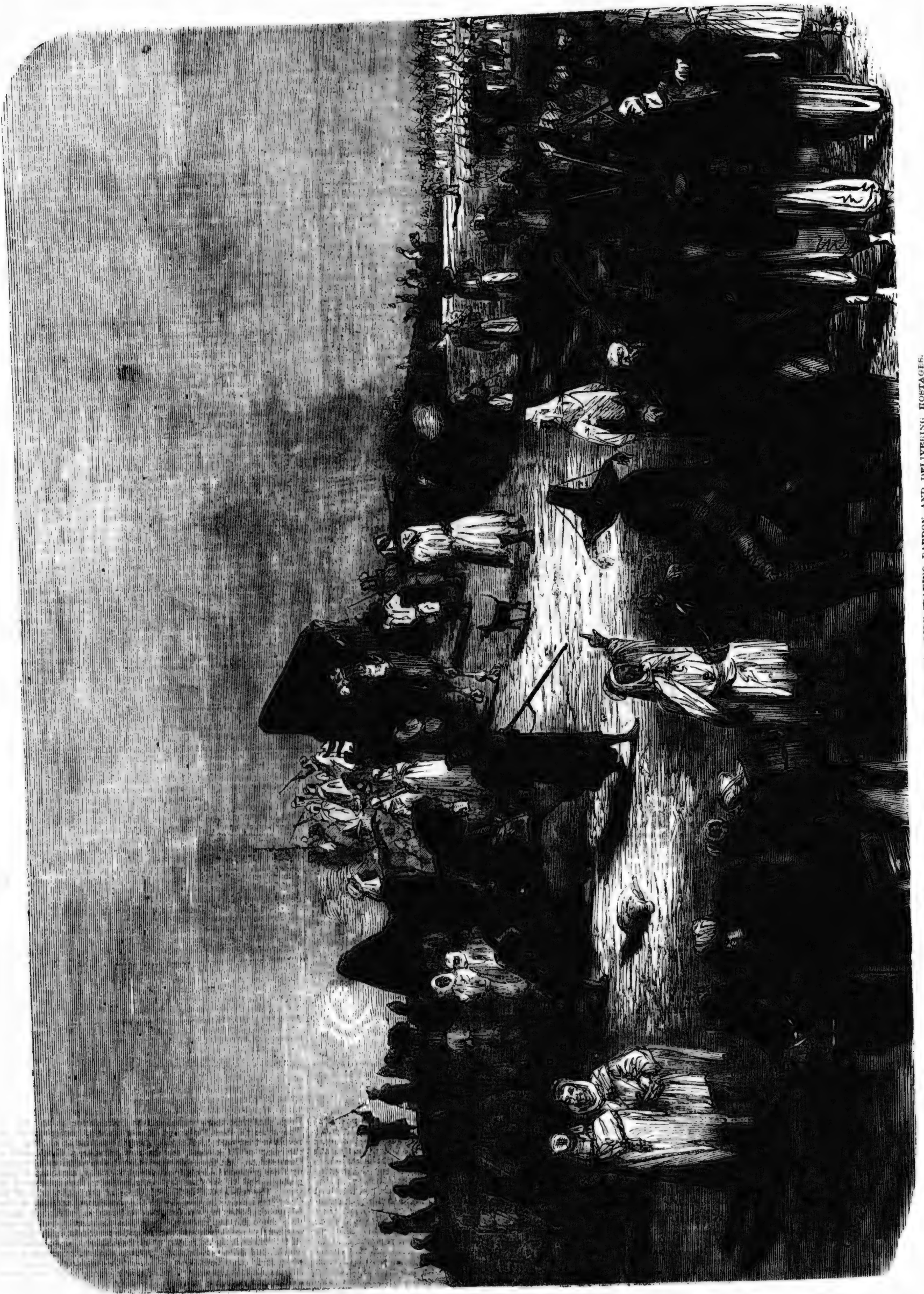
IN the extreme west of the Dominion, between Lake Erie on the south and Lake Huron on the north, close to where the River St. Clair separates Canada from Michigan, on the banks of Big Bear Creek, is a region which may be called the Peru of North America. It has mines which are better than mines of gold, for they give gold to the owner and light to the buyer. They are mines or wells of petroleum, or rock oil, which here seems to be stored in inexhaustible quantities, some of the wells, on being opened, having discharged ten thousand barrels a day, the oil running down Black Creek into Lake St. Clair in a stream a foot deep for months. As there was no means of storage, all that precious liquid was lost, but enough remains to supply all the world for years to come. The Oil Belt, as it is called, extends over thousands of acres in the townships of Enniskillen, Plympton, Dawn, Petrolia, and Oil Springs, and in every half acre a well may be sunk which will yield seventy barrels, or 140 dollars net profit a day, and so pay for the expense of sinking it in a month, and then yield an income of fifty thousand dollars a year for years. With such stores of wealth below the surface it would be of little consequence if the surface itself were the most barren sand or shingle. But this territory is clothed with waving woods of oak and beech, of maple, ash, elm, and walnut. It would be excellent farming land, but is far too valuable to be leased for such a purpose. The usual price for the more accessible lands in the province of Ontario is 75 cents per acre cash, or one dollar per acre by instalments. But in the Oil Belt a man would consider himself fortunate if he could purchase an acre for 1000 dollars. We call attention to this remarkable territory because we believe that its riches are only just beginning to be well known in this country, and that its development has not yet reached a mature stage. The foreign markets were closed to Canadian petroleum till very recently, owing to the bad odour of the oil. It has, however, been discovered that, with the aid of sulphur and latherage, this smell can be removed; and this discovery at once gives the *pas* to Canadian over Pennsylvania rock oil. In point of safety and of economy our colonial product far transcends the American. The fire test is higher, and four gallons of Canadian oil will last out five of Pennsylvania and afford the same amount of light. It is, therefore, by no means improbable that if European capital be brought in to develop the resources of this singular region, petroleum may soon become the chief export of Canada. Those who doubt this must remember that only a few years ago petroleum could not be classed at all as an article of commerce, and now 150 millions of gallons are annually exported.

But it may be thought that this trade, which has sprung up, like the gourd of the prophet, almost in a night, will perish as rapidly as it rose. Wells in Pennsylvania have dried up, and so, it will be said, the Canadian wells, too, cannot last longer than a few years at most. Even were this the case, no doubt petroleum would be discovered in other parts of the world; but it is a fact that as yet none of the Canadian wells have been exhausted. We may observe that before a well dries there is a change in the specific gravity of the oil, and therefore that gravity is tested every day. As yet no change has been detected; but when it occurs there will still be, most probably, from nine months to a year's life in the supply. In the mean time, for every well that has been sunk we believe that at least a hundred might be sunk, with the same advantages which have attended the construction of those already in existence.

It remains to be added that, after the first cost of sinking a well, which may be reckoned at 3000 dollars, the expenses of working are very moderate. A man can work twelve hours at this business, for the labour is not severe; so that two men—one to relieve the other at noon—will be all that would be required for a week at 1½ dol. each, or 340s. for the two, per diem. Wood for fuel will cost 2½ dol., and wear and tear of machinery a trifle more. We may put down the working expenses at about 8 dol. a day per well, and it would be a poor well indeed that did not yield from 30 dol. to 50 dol. a day above that.

As in the auriferous countries, so in the Oil Belt, new villages are rapidly springing up, and those already existing are fast expanding into towns. The capital of the district is fitly called Petrolia. Its present population of 3750 will probably be decupled ten years hence. It is thirteen miles from Sarnia, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, which runs to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, whence New York can be reached in twenty hours by rail. Sarnia is also the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway which runs to Montreal and Quebec, Halifax and Portland. These lines pass a few miles to the north of Petrolia, and about six miles to the south runs the Great Canada Southern Railway. It is impossible to conceive, therefore, any town more advantageously situated as regards means of communication than Petrolia, more especially when its shipping facilities are considered, for the river St. Clair, close at hand, is the only navigable communication between Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and the sea. The rates from Sarnia by the Great Western Railway and the New York Central or Erie Railroad to New York are actually less than those from Oil City, in Pennsylvania, to New York. Looking at all these circumstances, we think it is matter of surprise that the attention of British capitalists is only now being given to the development of the resources of the Oil Belt, from which the Dominion and the mother country must alike derive advantage.—Standard.

M. THIERS AND HIS EXECUTIONER.—A singular story is related of Madame de Lavalette, daughter of M. Rouher. This lady was, a few days ago, at Royan, where she brought a photograph of M. Thiers, declaring she would gnaw him in pieces as a dog would a bone. She changed her mind, however; and, going to a shooting-range, placed the photo on the target and fired twelve shots at it, hitting it three times. She then held it up to the crowd who had assembled, and exclaimed, "Now I am satisfied; I have finished my work of destruction." The crowd were indignant, and some cried out, "It is M. Rouher who ought to be served like that." Madame de Lavalette had to make her escape to her hotel, followed by the jeers and uncomplimentary remarks of a number of the spectators of her singular conduct.



THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA: THE ZOUAIA TRIBE CLAYING PARDON AND DELIVERING HOSTAGES.



THE LORRAINE MUSEUM IN NANCY.

**THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.**

ONE of the latest visitors to Paris was the grand old chief Abd-el-Kader, who went to offer his salutations to M. Thiers as the head of the Government, and perhaps desired to show that he at least had nothing to do with the insurrection of the Kabyles, which is only just suppressed.

It should be understood that the tribes of the Kabyles differ essentially from those of the pure Arabs, and that the habits of the people are as diverse as those of two separate nations. The Kabyles belong to the Berber stock, and have many customs and observances peculiar to themselves—preferring to live in huts or houses instead of in tents, wearing no head-covering but the bournous, and going barefooted, or only wearing a footless gaiter, to protect the leg, and a sandal of thin hide. Many of them, too, are red-haired and blue-eyed. The early reputation of these people among the Turks was a very bad one, probably because they were rugged, independent, difficult to coerce, and unsociable with strangers; but they are at all events frugal, ingenious in manufacturing agricultural and other implements, and skilful in the cultivation of fruit-trees. This relates to the regular Berber tribe; but there are Kabyles who seem to exhibit the dirty habits, the treachery, the falsehood, and the fierceness that were anciently attributed to them.

It is these people, occupying a position on the border of French territory, which has for some time been liable to their combina-

tions against the colonists, who have for many months past kept the greater part of Algeria in a ferment. The expeditionary column which was sent out early in the year to suppress the revolt has, however, completed its mission. On the 2nd of last month the men mustered at the little village of Milia, under the immediate orders of General de Lacroix, Commandant of the Constantine Division. On the 6th the troops invaded the territory of the enemy, and camped successively at Ain Nakbela, upon the Oued Endja, then at Fedj-Baïnen, after having inflicted heavy chastisement on the enemy, who had endeavoured to intercept their march. The confederated tribes of the Zouara were entirely at their mercy, and were compelled to pay a fine and leave hostages for their future conduct; and the General then penetrated to the heart of the hostile country. He learnt, however, that strong contingents of the other tribes of Eastern Kabyles were to unite on the right bank of the Oued Stera, with the intention of attacking him in the rear, which would be in the bottom of the ravine commanded by the higher rocks. The order for breaking up the camp had been given for the next day; but at daybreak, instead of moving away and shifting their position, the French troops fell headlong upon the insurgents in their position, drove them back, and, while their villages in the woody ravine were burning, thrust them to the foot of the gigantic rock of Sidi Marouf, where a desperate struggle resulted in their utter defeat. The effect of this severe lesson on the turbulent tribes was immense.

From that time there was an end to insurrection in the district. The sheriffs Ben Fiala and Moula Chokfa, instigators of the revolt in that part of Kabylia, gave themselves up on Aug. 20 at the camp of El Aroussa, and are now prisoners at the Kasbah at Constantine. At the same time other bellicose tribes have given up their arms and surrendered unconditionally, agreeing to leave hostages and to pay fines as a contribution to the expenses of the war. The tribes at Gigelli and those of the right bank of the Oued Iteva are so impressed with the punishment inflicted on their fellows that they implore for grace and pardon. The hot season then made further military operations impossible, but the work was nearly completed, and the troops were able to finish it so that all the tribes included in the quadrilateral of Constantine, Collo Gigelli, and Mila were brought to subjection, an important success when it is considered how necessary the material prosperity of Algeria and its peaceable condition as a colony is to the present welfare of France.

**THE LORRAINE MUSEUM AT NANCY.**

THE town which at the beginning of the war was the headquarters of Napoleon III. is likely to be of interest to most travellers, and already the German historiographers are busy with it, recording its antiquities, its celebrities, and the biographies of its eminent inhabitants. In truth, Nancy is an interesting town,

notwithstanding its narrow, uneven streets, and the queer, shambling buildings of some of its quarters, for it contains many remarkable mementos, and among them two or three fine architectural studies. Our Engraving represents one of them: the gateway of the Lotheringian Museum, in which has been stored much that relates to the history and antiquities of Lorraine from 1477, or earlier, through the periods of successive grand Herzogs, and down to the present time. Of late years the collection has received many additions, and it is really an interesting old nook in an old town that has always held a critical place in the history of France and Germany.

### MUSIC.

MR. SANTLEY, who by this time is on his way to the United States, gave a farewell concert, in St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, and took leave of an audience filling every part of the spacious room. That he has left England only for a while need scarcely be said; but even his temporary absence is regrettable, especially at a time when we need all our native artists to make head against the shoals of foreign musicians who, in numbers greater than ever, threaten to occupy these islands. However, a desire to visit America, and to take advantage of the welcome our cousins are always ready to bestow upon real ability, is so natural that we cannot reasonably complain, however much we may be the sufferers. Mr. Santley is accompanied by Miss Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, the whole party being under the management of Mr. George Dolby, whose American experiences, when agent for the late Mr. Dickens, no doubt qualify him for the post. As a rule, English ballad concerts will be given; the exceptions being in favour of oratorio performances, engagements for some twenty-four of which are already made. The success of the venture is scarcely doubtful; and, should sanguine hopes be realised, it is probable, we hear, that the company will remain in the States longer than the six months at first determined upon. All the artists who accompany Mr. Santley appeared at his concert; but the main interest was excited by our famous baritone, whose reception was tremendous, and whose singing evoked almost wild applause. Mr. Santley first gave Molloy's "Vagabond," following it up with the "Bellringer," the "Yeoman's Wedding Song," and Benedict's duet, "The moon hath raised," in which he was associated with Mr. Cummings. It would be utterly superfluous to tell with what splendour of voice, truth of expression, and force of delivery these familiar things were sung. Enough that Mr. Santley never did himself greater justice. Each song, as a matter of course, was redemanded; but an encore was accepted only that the "Stirrup Cup" might follow the "Bellringer." Miss Wynne sang "Bid me discourse," and Madame Patey gave "Auld Robin Grey" in capital style; not less successful being Mr. Cummings in "The Thorn," Mr. Patey in "The Friar of Orders Grey," and Mr. Sloper in his pretty fantasia on old English airs. Madame Lancia, Miss Enriquez, Miss Blanche Cole, and Mr. Nordblom also took part in the concert, which was a thorough success.

Julien's "British Army" Quadrille has been revived at the Promenade Concerts of M. Riviere; and, though its novelty has long since vanished, its exciting character can still attract the multitude. The usual contingent of military musicians puts in an appearance, and every means of producing noise is resorted to, from monster drums down to explosives. This delights the British public; and the so-called quadrille is received nightly with immense applause. The other attractions remain as before, change only being made in the classical programmes, which offer ample variety. On Wednesday, for example, the selection was made from Weber's works; and Mr. Arthur Sullivan conducted one of the master's symphonies not previously heard in London for seven years; the overtures to "Der Freyschütz" and "Oberon," the "Concert-stick," played by Miss Julia Wolff; and other pieces of a less important kind. It is well to familiarise such audiences as are now attracted to Covent Garden with music of so high a class, because the chances are that nothing could tempt them to patronise a concert proper where works of the sort are played. Ballad music was in the ascendant on Thursday night, and for Friday Mozart's Twelfth Mass was promised. These concerts, we understand, will cease in a fortnight's time, to make way for Mr. Mapleson's annual season of cheap Italian opera.

The Crystal Palace, of late devoted to shows of many sorts, is preparing for a return to the high-class music which forms such an attractive part of each winter's scheme. Thus the Saturday Concerts will be resumed at the end of the month; and, by way of preliminary, a selection of classical instrumental music was given on Wednesday, comprising the "Pastoral" symphony, part of Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Weber's "Invitation à la Valse," and the overture to "William Tell." Mr. Manns is evidently bent on getting his men well together after the loose work of the last few months.

Music at the Albert Hall has lately been represented by some organ performances and the singing of Mr. Land's "Glee and Madrigal Union." The organ is all very well when well played, as is sometimes not the case; but to listen to a quartet of glee-singers in that huge area must be dreary work indeed. Already the shadow of failure rests upon Colonel Scott's edifice, for we hear that the Sacred Harmonic Society will have no more to do with it out of consideration for finances, which suffered materially last season through an ill-judged removal so far west.

**A SENSIBLE PRECAUTION.**—A native of Fribourg presented himself, a few days ago, at the window of the post-office at Lausanne, and asked for an order for 100f. The clerk put the following usual questions to him:—"Who is the sender?"—"Jacques Mathieu."—"What is the name of the payee?"—"Jacques Mathieu, poste-restante at Estavayer."—"Is he your brother?"—"No, it is myself."—"Do you mean to say that you are sending a post-office order to yourself at Estavayer?"—"Yes, I am going there."—"But why can't you take it yourself?"—"Ah! there it is," said the fellow; "you see, I know myself; and if I were to take the money with me the probability is that it would never reach Estavayer; while, by sending it through the post-office, I shall be sure to find it on my arrival, where I shall require it."

**A CONSCIENTIOUS QUAKER.**—In the Beerenstraat (Bear-street), at Amsterdam, is a very neat building, occupied as an infant school. The premises comprise several school-rooms, an open playyard, a covered play-room for wet weather, and a residence for the superintendent. One hundred and twenty little boys and girls are here carefully educated at an almost nominal charge. The history of this school possesses a special interest for Englishmen. During one of the wars of the last century, when Holland was allied with the enemies of Great Britain, an English privateer captured a Dutch merchant-vessel and cargo of considerable value. Amongst the owners of the privateer was a Quaker, named John Wader, who objected to the use of the ship for privateering purposes, but whose objections were overruled by the other partners, who did not share in his scruples against war. When the spoils were divided Mr. Wader duly received his share; but, feeling conscientiously precluded from appropriating it to his own profit, he retained the money till the end of the war, when he caused different inquiries to be made in Holland for the owners, or the surviving representatives, of the captured vessel and cargo. So far as the inquiry was successful the losses were paid; but there still remained unclaimed a considerable sum of money in hand, which was allowed to accumulate, at interest, with the intention of its being appropriated in some manner to the welfare of the Dutch people. At length a merchant of Amsterdam, the late Mr. John S. Mollot, the last survivor of the Society of Friends in Holland (founded there, as in England, by George Fox and William Penn), undertook to superintend its expenditure for the purposes of an infant school for the poor of that city, which was commenced in 1820. After an interval of about thirty years, it was considered desirable to extend the school and erect better premises. Accordingly, some friends in England, at the invitation of the late excellent Peter Bedford, "The Spitalfields Philanthropist," raised a further sum of money, and sent out an English architect, Mr. William Beck, of London, under whose direction the present neat and convenient building was erected in 1864. This effort was the closing exertion of Mr. Bedford's life, and his portrait, together with those of Mr. Fry, Mr. Guiney, and other worthies, now forms a valued ornament of the school walls. An inscription also records the circumstances which led to the establishment and extension of the school, as a result, mainly, of the scriptural views of the Friends (as of the early Christians generally) against all war, and in favour of peace and international conciliation.

### THE TRADE DISPUTES.

**NEWCASTLE.**—On Sunday evening a disturbance, which at one time threatened serious consequences, occurred in the North Banks, Newcastle. A number of foreign workmen employed in the engine-works of Messrs. Hawthorn, who had taken too much to drink, sallied out against an imaginary enemy; and had they met any of the English workmen, against whom their fury appeared to be directed, there would probably have been a dangerous fight. Fortunately the foreigners encountered no enemies, and were with some trouble induced by the police to return to the works, where they are quartered. Three men have been committed to the sessions at Gateshead for cutting and wounding a Belgian engineer in an unprovoked manner; and another man has been committed for two months for an assault on a Belgian joiner. At Newcastle Police Court, a "strike hand" was sent to prison for a month for intimidating a machinist at Sir William Armstrong's factory. About ninety more foreigners have arrived.

**BRADFORD.**—An extensive strike has arisen among the operative dyers at Bradford. The men connected with several dyeing firms last week applied for an advance of wages to the extent of 10 per cent, or 2s. a week. A compromise was made in several instances, half the amount being offered and accepted; but in other cases the application for an advance was refused, and the result is that 900 or 1000 men have struck work. The time is favourable for the application of the men. Dyeing firms were never so busy as they are at the present time. The high rate of provisions and high rents form the ground of the men's plea for an advance of wages.

**THE SOUTH WALES COLLIERS.**—Great excitement prevails amongst the colliers in the Aberdare and Rhondda Valleys, where the recent strike in the steam-coal trade took place, the old hands objecting to the strangers who were imported during the dispute remaining in the employment they obtained. On Sunday a quarrel took place between two of the old and two of the new hands near the village of Ferndale. The latter drew revolvers, and fired upon their assailants, who, though one was shot in the thigh and the other in the cheek, persevered in the attack, wrested the pistols from the strangers, and beat them severely. A large number of the old hands brought their tools out of the pits, and declare they will not return to work until strangers are expelled.

**STAFFORDSHIRE.**—The ironworkers of North Staffordshire, at a meeting this week, passed a resolution to cease work at the end of this week if their demand for an increase of wages to puddlers of 1s. per ton and of ten per cent to the other branches be not complied with. The masters have offered an advance of 6d. and five per cent, but the men refuse to accept these terms, and the chairman of the meeting was requested to notify their decision to the ironworkers. A mass meeting of South Staffordshire millmen, shinglers, and other workmen in the forge departments was held at Great-bridge on Tuesday morning. Three hundred men were present, including delegates from the large works throughout the entire districts. The chairman read a letter from Mr. Hunt, president of the employers' association, in which that gentleman regretted, for the sake of the puddlers, the agitation of the other men for ten per cent instead of five per cent, as it would probably deprive the puddlers of the relative advance which they had obtained. He regretted the action of the millmen also, because it showed that they would not let the masters do an act of justice towards a hard-worked body. Mr. Hunt also pointed out that wages were higher now than the average of the last twenty years. After a long and sometimes angry discussion, a resolution pledging the men to give notice on Saturday (to-night) was proposed. An amendment, referring the matter to arbitration, was also submitted. Three voted for the amendment, and the remainder of the meeting for the resolution. It was agreed to send the resolution, by a deputation, to Mr. Hunt.

**FIFESHIRE.**—At nearly all the collieries in the county of Fife the masters have received deputations of their workmen with reference to an advance of wages. The result is that the masters have generally expressed themselves willing to give a rise. The advance asked by the men is one shilling per day, and it is expected that they will be offered sixpence.

### OBITUARY.

**ADMIRAL BOUET WILLAUMEZ.**—The French journals announce the decease, on the 9th inst., of Admiral Bouet Willaumez, who commanded the French Baltic squadron during the late war. Louis Edward Comte Willaumez was sixty-three years of age, having been born in 1808. He entered the Naval School at fifteen, and in 1829 was appointed a Naval Ensign. In 1835 he obtained his Lieutenantcy, and was attached to the French squadron in the Rio de la Plata. In 1838 he was present at the bombardment of Mogadore, and was afterwards entrusted by Rear-Admiral Montagnies de la Roque with the charge of a survey of the West Coast of Africa, which was afterwards published under the title of "Nautical Description of the Coast between the Senegal and the Equator (1849)," having been in 1845 inserted in the "Annales Maritimes." In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in the same year was appointed Governor of the French possessions in Senegal. He remained there for three years, returning to Paris in 1847, and two years later was rewarded for his able administration of the colony by the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour. On Aug. 12, 1854, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and served in the Crimean expedition under Admiral Hamelin, and obtained promotion to the grade of grand officer of the Legion of Honour. He was successively naval prefect of Cherbourg and Toulon, the latter in 1861. In 1860 he became Vice-Admiral, and commanded in that year the Mediterranean squadron. In 1865 he was appointed a member of the French Senate, and in 1867 proposed to that body a scheme for the transformation of the naval artillery, which was rejected. On Dec. 30, 1868, he received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. On the declaration of war, on July 15, 1870, Vice-Admiral Bouet Willaumez was appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet, and on July 24 hoisted his flag on board the *Surveillante*, where he was visited by her Majesty the Empress of the French, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The fleet sailed for the Baltic; but, unfortunately for France, the administration of the navy had been as defective as that of the army, and nothing was ready. It was even stated that there was not a chart of the Baltic on board any ship in the fleet, and the most the French squadrons were able to do was to shut the Prussian war-ships in port and to capture and harass the merchant-ships. Eventually the blockade of the ports was raised, and the fleet was recalled to France, where many of the officers and sailors did good service on land. The Admiral did not long survive the disasters of France, and was in bad health for some time previous to his decease. The Emperor Napoleon, on hearing of his death, sent a telegram of condolence to his family, which was received by them last Saturday.

**THE REV. DR. MORTIMER.**—The death has been announced of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Head Master of the City of London School. Dr. Mortimer was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in the first class in classics in 1836, in company with Archdeacon Denison, Mr. J. T. Hope, and Viscount Newark. In the same examination the present Bishop of Winchester took a first class in mathematics and a second in classics. Dr. Mortimer was appointed Head Master of the City of London School in 1841, and retired upon a pension three or four years ago, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. A. Abbott.

**MR. RICHARD BENTLEY.**—This well-known publisher died on Sunday, Sept. 10, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. From the year 1830 his name has been identified with literature. Charles Dickens, Lord Lytton, Captain Marryat, Dr. Maginn, Father Prout, Ingoldsby, Fenimore Cooper, Sam Slick, and Prescott were among the numerous authors for whom he published. His name will be remembered as the founder, in connection with

Charles Dickens, of *Bentley's Miscellany*. In the year 1845, in association with the Hon. Sydney Smythe and the Young England party, he endeavoured to found a newspaper representing their views, and called *Young England*. This attempt, however, did not meet with success. His father was the principal accountant at the Bank of England, and came of an ancient Shropshire family. He was nephew of the well-known antiquary John Nichols, F.S.A., the author of the "Literary Anecdotes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," and of a "History of Leicestershire."

### LUNCHEON IN GLASGOW.

You don't know my friend McPhusky, the Glasgow bagman? The loss is yours, then, for there is not a better fellow in Christendom than the same McPhusky. I have seldom known a bagman who was not a decent, unaffected, cordial soul, notwithstanding some surface blemishes that count for nothing in the balance with his sterling qualities. McPhusky, I admit, has these surface blemishes in considerable development. He talks a good deal of shop, blended with Glasgow slang, and Glasgow slang is not pretty. He has a laugh you might hear three streets off, and he laughs very often, stopping deliberately in his walk, that he may do greater justice to his stentorian "Ha, Ha." He is intensely national—he would be very angry if I called his nationalism provincialism. He believes that the Scots are the finest race in the world; Glasgow, the finest city; the Clyde, the finest river. When he came up to London the other day I took him round on a little expedition of sight-seeing. Hyde Park he laughed to scorn, demanding in a tone of contemptuous triumph whether I had seen the Glasgow West-End Park, with the rippling Kelvin flowing at its base. I would not wound McPhusky's feelings by hinting that the last time I saw the Kelvin it could not ripple because of obstructive soapuds. No London clergyman could, in McPhusky's estimation, hold a candle to him whom he lovingly denominated "our Norman." Oxford-street paled its ineffectual fires before Argyle-street? What was Westminster Abbey compared with Glasgow Cathedral? One forenoon, I remember, McPhusky and I tried to lunch. From greasy bar with snobs on one side and painted women on the other, we wandered disconsolately into dark parlours where dubious waiters served lumps of flesh inundated with hot water into which fat had been melted. Further west we fared little better, and McPhusky, who is of an economical disposition, nearly lost his temper at the charges. "Come to Glasgow!" at last he burst out, "and I will show you how to lunch! The capital of the West is up to dick in the matter of lunches; she bangs everything in that line." I have already hinted that one of the weaknesses of McPhusky is his addiction to slang.

As my barque neared the coral strand of Greenock, lo! on the eminence of Prince's Pier, the bushy, red head of McPhusky! His stentorian shout, "How's a' with you?" rang in my ears as I came ashore. In another instant my fingers tingled with the heartiness of his hand grip, and I was nearly upset by the sounding slap he dealt me in his warmth of greeting. Glasgow bagmen do not salute you with a languid "How d' do?" From Greenock to Glasgow the artful McPhusky discoursed of everything save of luncheons; the luncheon sensation was to come upon me like a sudden thunderclap in the middle of a serene day. It was with conscious pride that, as we quitted the station, he pointed out a large building with the simple observation, "There's Davie Brown's." It was evident that McPhusky could not comprehend the possibility of a man existing in ignorance of the specific uses of "Davie Brown's." Not to know who "Davie Brown" was argued oneself unknown, and I said "Oh, ah, indeed," in a tone as if the said Davie and I had paid in the burn and pulled the gowans together in boyhood's joyous hour. Now for the luncheon thunderbolt. It was dexterously sped by Jove McPhusky. "I'm taking you to lunch at Lang's first; the great Lang's, you know." McPhusky clearly meant this startling intelligence thus abruptly communicated should impress me very deeply, nor am I the man to balk another in any reasonably conceived expectation. I bore up against the blow with some apparent difficulty, McPhusky the while contemplating me with a certain grim satisfaction, muttering something about the immortality secured to Lang's from having been described in *Punch*. Here we were at the portals of Lang's. Lang's is in Queen-street. The display in Lang's windows is disappointing. It consists chiefly of cakes—plum, sponge, seed—some whole, some cut in half to expose their richness. A thrill of horror ran through me at the bare thought that McPhusky might be contemplating to lunch me on cake. Visions of Dutch butter, dripping, and lard—not to say pomatum—drifted across my perturbed imagination. But reassurance soon came. The interior of the spacious, saloon-like shop was full—a little too full, perhaps, for comfort, with the thermometer at 80 in the shade—but the ventilation was excellent. I have a systematic way of doing things. Efforts to obtain a bird's-eye view of such a scene might have been attended with difficulties on account of the bottles on the upper shelves, and the result would, after all, have been superficial. I set about working my way through the place in a thorough and methodical manner, with the promptings of hunger subdued by the responsibility of the situation. McPhusky gloated over his triumph from a coga of vantage near the door.

Turning to the left as I entered I found first the tea and coffee counter. The rich cream, in connection with which thoughts of "Simpson" would have been flat blasphemy, was ready for use in great shallow silver vases, each with its ladle taking a tremendous header into the milky depths. A punchbowl, wherein in days of yore many a brew had doubtless been concocted of the famous Glasgow punch, beloved of Baillie Nicol Jarvie, was now full to the lip of sugar. Close by were seemingly complicated, but practically simple, teapots and coffee-pots, surrounded by a vast acreage of cups and saucers. "Self-help" is the order of the day in "Lang's." You want a cup of tea. You lay hold of a teacup, decant from the retort-like teapot the desiderated modicum of the beverage which cheers but not inebriates, help yourself to cream and sugar, and, cup in hand, drift away to another counter, to purvey for yourself whatever your heart may take delight in. Passing the region of tea and coffee, I reached the country of minced collops in cups. Portions of haggis sent up here their fragrant odours, dear to Scottish nostrils; portions, too, of hashes, of hotch-potch, of the dainty amalgams of meat and vegetables in which Scotch cookery, still bearing the impress of the ancient alliance between the rampant lion and the fleur-de-lis, mightily excels. And then at a step I was in Sandwich-land. Time would fail me to tell of the variety of sandwiches laid out in piles on the clean platters on the counter of Sandwich-land, and each platter backed by the label setting forth the kind of sandwich. With a long breath, and a pause to collect my faculties, I invaded Sandwich-land with the heroic intent of eating right through it, and out at the further side. I am afraid I did wrong. I should have made the undertaking one of painstaking appreciative study, returning day by day to batten exclusively on one particular kind of sandwich each day. But as on Lang's list there are at least 250 different varieties of sandwiches, and as Lang's is closed on Sundays, such an enterprise would have occupied the best part of a year, and, with all the goodwill in the world, I could not see my way to spare the time. As it was, when my herculean labour was over there lingered on the palate a strange confusion of reminiscences. For I had eaten a tongue sandwich, a beef sandwich, a brawn sandwich, a Turkey sandwich, a Yorkshire bacon sandwich, a potted bacon sandwich, a grouse sandwich, a Gorgonzola anchovy sandwich, a Dunlop cheese sandwich, a York ham sandwich, a scolloped oyster sandwich, a trout sandwich, a black game sandwich, a stewed fish sandwich, a rye bread and beef sandwich, a rye bread and tongue sandwich, a potted shrimp sandwich, a roast mutton sandwich, a mango relish sandwich, a spiced egg sandwich, a Hamburg sausage sandwich, a ham and egg sandwich, a Belfast bacon sandwich, a Gruyère cheese sandwich, a brisket sandwich, a shrimp paste sand-

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original Colour through the agency of light. Easy to apply.  
Free from the poisonous ingredients usually contained in the  
so-called Hair-Restorers, and gives more natural shade than  
Hair-Dyes. Price, with brush, 3s. 6d.—Rimmel, 68, Strand; 128,  
Regent-st.; and 24, Cornhill; and 76, King's-road, Brighton.

**HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn,**  
London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes  
superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect  
to the skin. Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 5s. stamps. Of all Chemists.

**HAIR-CURLING FLUID, 248, High**  
Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID  
Curls Ladies' or Gentlemen's Hair directly it is applied. Sold at  
3s. 6d., 6s. 6d.; sent free for 5s. stamps. Of all Chemists.

**H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by Authority),**  
the "Queen's Own," treble-pointed, with large eyes,  
easy to thread, and patent ridges to open the cloth, are the best  
needle. Packets, 1s. post-free, of any dealer.—H. Walker is  
Patentee of the Fenelope Crochets, and Maker of Point Lace,  
Embroidery, and Sewing Machine Needles, Fish-Hooks, Sea  
Reels, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, &c.—Alcester; and 47, Gresham-  
street, London.

**DRAWING-ROOM FENDERS, 24 gs.**  
Bright Steel and Ornamental Mountings, elegant designs,  
the most varied assortment of Brouzed Fenders. Catalogue  
post-free.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 369, Strand, London.

**MELBOURNE MEAT-PRESERVING**  
COMPANY (LIMITED).  
COOKED BEEF and MUTTON in Tins,  
with full instructions for use.  
Prime Qualities and free from Bone.  
Sold Retail by Grocers and Provision-Dealers throughout the  
Kingdom.  
Wholesale by  
JOHN M'CALL and CO., 137, Houndsditch, London.

**WHITEHEAD'S SOLIDIFIED SOUP**  
SQUARES.  
Ready for immediate use,  
and most nutritious.  
Sold by Grocers and Chemists.  
Wholesale at 8 and 9, Lime-street-square, E.C.

**2538 AGENTS sell HORNIMAN'S TEA.**  
Prices 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per lb.  
For 30 years this Tea has been celebrated  
for Strength and Purity.  
Genuine Packets are signed  
W. H. Horniman & Co.

**BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.**  
"Resembling mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr.  
H. Barker on "Right Foods."  
"The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc.  
Sci. Roy.  
"Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassell.  
No boiling or straining required.  
Tins, 1s., 2s., 6s., and 10s.  
Prepared by SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.  
Procureable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

**COLLIER CHOCOLATE POWDER**  
and **SON'S**  
strengthens the invalid and invigorates the healthy.  
Sold by all Grocers, 1s. per lb. "Try It."  
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit  
is the very OREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality un-  
rivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest  
Cognac Brandy. Note the words "KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY"  
on Seal, Label, and Cork.—24, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

**GLENFIELD**  
STARCH.  
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry;  
and her Majesty's Laundress says that  
"It is the finest Starch she ever used."  
Awarded Prize Medal for its superiority.  
Beware of spurious imitations.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLOURS.  
**VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS.**  
Beautifully soft and very rich. Specially adapted for  
Ladies' Gowns, Jackets, and complete Costumes.  
From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.  
From PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London, W.

FOR TRAVELLING AND THE SEASIDE.  
**PATENT WATERPROOF TWEEDS,**  
made of the very best Wool, 14s. 6d. to 21s. the Dress;  
in rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Browns, Greens,  
Gold and Black, &c.

FOR TRAVELLING AND SEASIDE COSTUMES.  
**FRINGED and BORDERED WOOL**  
**TWEEDS.**  
This very serviceable article, being full 60 in. wide, is well  
adapted for Dresses and Cloaks alike.  
In all the New Tints, 21s. to 27s. 6d. the Dress.

FOR AUTUMN AND SEASIDE WEAR.  
**THE SCARBORO' SUIT. (Complete.)**  
This charming Costume, made of the  
Patent Waterproof Tweed, is now ready  
in every colour and size, at 25s. the Suit.  
Full-length Engraving and Patterns of Material free.

CHEAP AND USEFUL FABRICS  
**FOR LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES.**  
Now ready, a Complete Collection of  
New Material, 10s. to 25s. the Dress. Patterns free.

THE BEST TIME TO BUY SILKS.  
**ONE THOUSAND ODD DRESS**  
LENGTHS OF RICH FANCY SILKS are now CLEAR-  
ING OUT at reduced prices, commencing at 3s.; also extra  
qualities, 4s. and 6s. Patterns free.

**NOTICE.—FRANCE and SWITZERLAND.**  
SILKS and SATINS of every description are now very  
cheap, but will soon greatly advance in consequence of the raw  
material getting so much dearer, thereby compelling the manu-  
facturers of Lyons and Zurich to greatly raise their quotations.  
Patterns of every description of Plain and Fancy Silks will  
be sent on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108,  
Oxford-street, London.

**GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS.**  
PETER ROBINSON  
Is now selling some very excellent  
Black Silks, considerably under value,  
in Gros Grains, Foul de Soie, and Glace.

Good useful Qualities .. at 3s. 6d., or 4s. 2s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Do. .. at 4s. 6d., or 5s. 3s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Superior Qualities .. at 5s. 6d., or 6s. 17s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Do. .. at 6s. 9d., or 7s. 11s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Rich Cachemire Silk .. at 7s. 6d., or 8s. 6s. 6d. 14 yards.  
M. Bonnet and Co.'s from 5s. 6d., or from 6s. 10s. 14 yards.  
Superior Lyons Silks .. to 15s. 6d., to 21s. 17s. 6d.  
If a whole Piece is purchased a further reduction will be  
made.  
Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON,  
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

**BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES in BLACK**  
SILK  
and New Textile Fabrics, with Crapes or otherwise,  
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,  
Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.  
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or  
TELEGRAM,"  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England  
on application—no matter the distance—  
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),  
without extra charge.  
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING  
WAREHOUSE,  
256, Regent-street, London.

**MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,**  
IN CORRECT TASTE,  
can be purchased at 256, REGENT-ST., of Regent-street,  
at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS in new  
Mourning Fabrics, } 3s. to 5s.  
trimmed crapes.

THE BEST TO STAND THE RAIN.  
**THE RICHEST QUADRUPE CRAPE**  
can now be obtained in the widest width,  
2s. 6d. per yard under the usual price.  
(Quality guaranteed).  
at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
256, Regent-street, W.

**BLACK DRESSES, at 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d.,**  
and 18s. 6d.,  
the materials new and useful.  
Black Dresses, the skirts made up,  
at 6s. and upwards.  
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-st.

**CHEAP SEASIDE DRESSES.**  
Several Thousand Yards Material Costume Cloth, 28 in.  
wide, a most serviceable article, 6d. a yard.  
Patterns free everywhere.  
HENRY GLAVE,  
534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**EARLY AUTUMN DRESSES,**  
the Stock of a French Firm.  
27,000 Yards Plain Black Costume, 1s. 3d. a yard,  
in every new Colour.  
20,000 Yards Rich satin Cloth, 1s. 2d. a yard,  
all Wool, but like silk in appearance.  
20,000 Yards Beautifully Fine French Merinoes,  
1s. 6d., and 1s. 11d. per yard.  
Patterns free everywhere.  
HENRY GLAVE,  
534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**NO MORE MEDICINE.**  
70,000 Cures by DU BARRY'S  
DELICIOUS REVALENTA AROMATICA FOOD,  
which eradicates Dyspepsia, indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Con-  
sumption, Debility, sleeplessness, constipation, Flatulency,  
Phlegm, Low spirits, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea and  
Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation; Nervous, Bilious, and Liver  
Complaints.  
Cure No. 68,413: "Rome.—The health of the Holy Father  
is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his illness  
cannot praise this excellent food too highly."  
Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-st., London, W.;  
and 153, William-street, New York.  
In Tins, at 1s. 1d., 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 12 lb., 22s.  
Also  
DU BARRY'S REVALENTA CHOCOLATE POWDER,  
1 lb., 2s.; 1 lb., 3s. 6d.; 2 lb., 6s.; 12 lb., 30s.; 24 lb., 50s.;  
DU BARRY'S PERFECTION OF FINE CHOCOLATE,  
1 lb., 2s.; 1 lb., 3s., at all Grocers.

When you ask for  
**GLENFIELD**  
STARCH,  
see that you get it,  
as inferior kinds are often substituted  
for the sake of extra profits.

**ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF LIFE.**  
Accidents Cause Loss of Time.  
**ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF MONEY.**  
Provide against Accidents of all Kinds  
by Insuring with the  
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An Annual Payment of 43 to 50s.  
insures £1000 at Death,  
or an Allowance at the rate of  
4s. per week for injury.  
Offices—64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**EPILEPSY or FITS.—A Sure Cure**  
for this distressing complaint is now made known in a  
Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal  
Preparations, published by Professor O. PHELPS BROWN.  
The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential  
manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known,  
as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having  
failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from  
any Chemist. Sent free to any address on application to Prof. O.  
Phelps Brown, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

**BLACK SILKS.**  
BAKER and CRISP'S No Plus Ultra  
Black Silks, 23s. 6d. to 10gs.  
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**BLACK SILKS.**  
BAKER and CRISP'S Super Imperial Black Silks are the  
richest, brightest, widest, and most durable. 1s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.  
per yard. Patterns free.

**BLACK SILKS.**  
BAKER and CRISP'S Black Glace, Black Corded Silks,  
Black Figured silks, Black Satins, Black Japanese Silk-Satin  
Dutree, &c., from 23s. 6d. to 5s. Full Dress.  
Patterns free.

**WAR TAXES.—WAR PANIC.—SILKS.**  
435,000 worth of Black, Coloured, and Fancy Silks,  
purchased in Lyons previous to the War Tax, are now selling at  
BAKER and CRISP'S at less than former prices. Silks must  
be dearer. Ladies should purchase at once. Patterns free.  
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

**SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!**  
WAR TAXES.—WAR PANIC.  
35,000 Plain, Figured, Striped, and Fancy Silks, for Evening,  
Wedding, Dinner, and useful Wear. All the New Autumn  
Colours, from 22s. 6d. to 2gs.  
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

**JAPANESE SILKS.**  
BAKER and CRISP'S Japanese Silks, 15s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.  
Full Dress. Every Shade of Colour, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per  
yard: very best. Patterns free.  
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
JAPANESE SILKS for Evening, Wedding, and Dinner  
wear. White Grounds, Figured and Striped. Also every light  
shade, from 23s. 6d. to 3s. Full Dress.

**NOTICE.—BAKER and CRISP'S**  
SUMMER GOODS are all reduced 50 per cent off former  
prices. Patterns free.  
198, Regent-street, London.

**BAKER and CRISP.**  
NOTICE.—BAKER and CRISP'S SPECIALTIES for early  
AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES are now ready. The  
largest assortment at lower prices, and higher-class Goods than  
any house in the trade.

**WAR TAXES.**  
WAR TAX IN FRANCE.—French Merinoes at ridi-  
culous prices for such goods, viz.:—  
200 pieces, all colours, at 12s. 6d. Full Dress.  
800 pieces, all colours, at 11s. 6d. "  
200 pieces, all colours, at 12s. 6d. "  
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.  
N.B.—These goods must be dearer.

**LADIES.**  
Please to take notice that our SEALSKIN JACKETS are  
nearly all sold. We have none left under 4gs. Those at 6, 7,  
and 8gs. are worth nearly double.  
BAKER and CRISP'S.—Price-List free.

**BAKER and CRISP'S.**  
**A SPECIALTY.**  
Our New Christmas Cords (Registered), every Colour, at  
12s. 6d. Patterns free.

**FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING.**  
**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
To those Ladies whose benevolence necessitate the pur-  
chase of Black Goods BAKER and CRISP'S now claim to keep  
one of the largest Stocks available for every grade of Mourning,  
and, what is of still greater importance, the prices will be found  
full 20 per cent less than those houses exclusively devoted to  
Black Goods. Patterns sent free—viz.,  
of Bareges and every Textile from 6d. a yard.  
198, Regent-street.

At BAKER and CRISP'S  
**ALL THE NEW FABRICS,**  
all the New Colours,  
all the New Styles,  
all the New Patterns,  
sent post-free.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
Early Autumn Wool Serges, 7s. 11d. to 25s.  
BAKER and CRISP'S  
Early Autumn Silk Serges, 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.  
BAKER and CRISP'S  
Early Autumn Wool Fines, 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.  
BAKER and CRISP'S  
Early Autumn Silk Fines, 20s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. very best.  
BAKER and CRISP'S  
Early Autumn Satin Cloths, 12s. 6d. to 21s.  
BAKER and CRISP'S  
Early Autumn Fancy Cloths, 10s. 6d. to 25s.  
BAKER and CRISP'S  
Early Autumn Plain Cloths, 6s. 11d. to 21s.  
BAKER and CRISP'S  
Early Autumn Wool Poplins, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.  
BAKER and CRISP'S  
Early Autumn French Merinoes, 12s. 6d. to 21s.  
BAKER and CRISP'S  
Early Autumn Venetian Cloths, 12s. 6d. to 35s.  
Every Novelty,  
from 7s. 6d. to 6s. Full Dress.  
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

**THE HEIGHT OF FASHION.**  
**THE DOLLY VARDEN POLONAISE, in**  
Chints, Cretonnes, Satens, Black and Coloured Velveteens,  
and other textures, 12s. 9d. to 52s. 6d.  
Illustrations free.

**WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and**  
COSTUMES. The biggest Stock, choicest colours,  
lowest prices, newest shapes.  
Illustrations and Patterns of Materials free.

**SILK and SATIN SKIRTS in Unlimited**  
Variety. Rich plaited, flounced, or quilted. Economical  
prices.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

**REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS,**  
during this Month, at Summer prices.  
Price-List free.  
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
FRENCH POPLAINES, at 12s. 6d. Full Dress, in all  
colours, for Early Autumn.  
BAKER and CRISP'S Imperial Wool Serges, very best, 7s. 11d.  
to 21s. Full Dress. Every colour.  
BAKER and CRISP'S Inverny and Scotch Costume Cloths,  
Silk Poplins, Burness Silks, Satin Cloths, Diagonal  
French Cloths, 7s. 11d. to 25s. 6d. Full Dress.  
BAKER and CRISP'S New Christmas Cords (Registered) is a  
most useful dress for hard wear, particularly recom-  
mended for young ladies, 12s. 6d. Full Dress.  
BAKER and CRISP'S have 300 New Fabrics for the coming  
season, from 7s. 11d. to 35s.  
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**LYONS SILK VELVET.**  
All pure silk, at 3gs. to 5gs. These goods are cheaper  
than the extraordinary lots that were sold by us last  
year.  
Patterns free.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**  
**SILK REPPS.**  
Richest, brightest, and widest Silk Repps, in every shade  
of colour, 22s. 6d. Full Dress. The very best made.  
WOOL REPPS EXTRAORDINARY, at 8s. 9d. Full Dress  
to 21s.  
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**OUR**  
**CELEBRATED**  
**VELVETEENS.**  
VELVETEENS EXTRAORDINARY at  
BAKER and CRISP'S.  
First Delivery of 1000 Boxes, in every shade of colour,  
from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.

Black Silk Velvet .. .. 17s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Dress.  
Coloured Silk Velvet .. .. 22s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. "  
Black Molekin Velvet .. .. 17s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. "  
Coloured Molekin Velvet .. .. 22s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. "  
Silk Poplins, Burness Silks, Satin Cloths, Diagonal  
French Cloths, 7s. 11d. to 25s. 6d. Full Dress.  
Lyons Silk Velveteens .. .. 17s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. "  
Genoa Silk Velveteens .. .. 22s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. "  
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street, London.

**W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S**  
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINES  
By Hand, 23 1/2 and 24 1/2;  
By Hand and Foot, 25 and 26;  
All Lock-stitch, Work alike on both sides.  
SEWING-MACHINES FOR ALL MANUFACTURING  
PURPOSES.  
Catalogues and Samples post-free.  
Original Patents (1866).  
1 and 2, CHEAPSIDE.  
and REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET.  
Easy Terms when required, without increase of price.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL**  
EXHIBITION of 1871 will CLOSE on SEPT. 30.  
Admission daily, except Wednesdays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
One Shilling. On Wednesdays Half a Crown.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are specific for  
deranged stomach, disordered liver, nausea, biliousness,  
The aperient, purifying virtues of these Pills  
effect all that is desired for the  
restoration of comfort, health, and strength, to the  
ailing and the afflicted.

**INDIGESTION.**  
The Medical Profession adopt  
MORSON'S PREPARATION OF PEPINE  
as the true remedy.  
Sold in bottles and boxes, from 2s. 6d.,  
by all Pharmaceutical Chemists;  
and the Manufacturers,  
Thomas Morson and Son,  
124, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London.

**SMALLPOX, FEVERS, and SKIN**  
DISEASES.  
The predisposition to is prevented by LAMPROUGH'S  
PYRETIC SALINE. Agreeable, vitalising, and invigorating,  
its effects are remarkable in their cure and prevention. Take it  
as directed. Sold by Chemists and the maker,  
H. Lamplough, 113, Holborn-kiln.

**BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, Euston-**  
road, London.—MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNI-  
VERSAL MEDICINES, in Boxes at 7d., 13d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d.,  
and 11s. each. Sold by the Hygienic Agents and Medicine  
Vendors generally.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,**  
Lincoln's Inn-fields, relieved upwards of 37,000 poor sick  
persons during the past year.  
ASSISTANCE is urgently needed.  
J. W. WALDRON, Secretary.

**CANCER HOSPITAL, Brompton, and 167,**  
Piccadilly, W.—In consequence of a considerable increase  
in the number of Indoor Patients in this Hospital, which now  
exceeds sixty, great additional expenses have been incurred.  
The Board earnestly solicit further SUPPORT to enable them  
to continue to receive and relieve that portion of the sick poor  
suffering from this terrible malady.  
Treasurer—Geo. T. Hertzelt, Esq., St. James's Palace, S.W.  
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.  
Office and Out-patient's Establishment, 167, Piccadilly, W.  
By Order, H. J. Jerr, Secretary.  
N.B.—One guinea annually constitutes a Governor; and a  
donation of 10s. a Life Governor.

**HOME CHARITIES.—Owing to the noble**  
and benevolent exertions made by the British public  
to aid the sick and wounded in the war lately raging on the  
Continent, to relieve the French peasants, and the relatives  
and friends of those lost in H.M.S. Captain, the funds of the  
following Home Charities have suffered very materially, viz.:—  
Bible Farm School, Surrey.  
Chichester Training Ship.  
Girls' Refuge, 19, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.  
Home for Little Girls and Girls' Refuge, Ealing.  
In these Institutions between 500 and 600 boys and girls are  
educated, fed, clothed, and trained to earn their own living.  
Besides the above work, upwards of 500 Ragged School children  
are supplied with dinner once a week.  
An URGENT APPEAL is therefore made for help to purchase  
food and clothing for the poor children. Contributions will  
be thankfully received by the London and Westminster Bank,  
214, High Holborn, and 41, Lothbury, City; and by  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
Boys' Refuge, 8, Great Queen-street, Holborn, W.C.

**ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—Office,**  
31, Finsbury-square, E.C. Instituted 1757, for Providing  
Gratuitous Medical Attendance for Poor Married Women at  
their Own Homes in their Lying-in.  
President—His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.  
To extend the benefits of this Charity, additional FUNDS are  
greatly needed.  
Through the munificence of donors of former days and bene-  
volent testators, a moderate annual income has been reserved;  
the Committee are unwilling to trench upon this fund, though  
sorely pressed for means to meet the claims of the daily-  
increasing number of applicants.  
Annual average of patients delivered, 3500; annual number  
of unassisted applicants, nearly as many.  
The women are attended at their own homes; they like it  
better, and much expense is thus avoided.  
An annual increase of income of £10 would pay the cost of 30  
additional patients.  
£1000 invested in Consols would meet the expense of attending  
100 poor women annually in perpetuity.  
JOHN SEABROOK, Secretary.

**THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED**  
AND SIXTY ORPHANS have been maintained and edu-  
cated in the LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM since its formation,  
in the year 1813.  
Designed originally for 300 orphans, for years past the Asylum  
has sheltered 450 children, until medical authority protested  
against the reception of so large a number. The alternative of  
reduced numbers or of extension was presented.  
With nearly two hundred candidates seeking admission at  
each half-yearly election, the Managers are unable to build a Home  
in the country, which should ultimately shelter 500 orphans,  
and admit of the reception of 100 children annually.  
The new Asylum in course of erection at Watford provides  
for the immediate shelter of 400 orphans, but the buildings are  
erected on the scale of ultimate accommodation for 600 orphans.  
A further outlay, as funds admit, of about £12,000, will give  
ample and complete accommodation for the entire number.  
The building is rapidly advancing towards completion.  
It is remarkable for its good working qualities and the absence  
of all unsuitable ornaments.  
The large outlay is accounted for by the provision of sufficient  
cubical space for so large a number of inmates.  
The effort will exhaust the reserve fund and leave the Charity  
dependent on voluntary aid.  
On this account the Managers very earnestly plead for AID to  
the Building Fund. They appeal with confidence because the  
labours of the Charity are as widely known as they are appre-  
ciated, extending as they do to orphans of every class and  
locality.  
The Managers respectfully submit that it is hardly possible to  
present a stronger claim to public sympathy and support than  
lies in their endeavour to afford, in the best possible way, a  
larger amount of relief to the widow and the fatherless.  
Further DONATIONS to the Building Fund will be grate-  
fully received.  
Annual subscription for one vote, 10s. 6d.; for two votes, £1 10s.  
Life ditto for one vote, £5 5s.; for two votes, £10 10s.  
Donations to the Building Fund give the usual voting privi-  
leges.  
Office, 1, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

**EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for**  
CHILDREN, Ratcliffe-cross. Instituted 1863.  
Her Grace the Dowager-Duchess of Beaufort.  
Her Ladyship the Dowager-Marchioness of Lansdowne.  
Mrs. Edward Marjoribanks.  
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.  
The Right Honourable Lord Blyth.  
Chairman of the Board of Management, T. Scrutton, Esq.  
Treasurer—E. S. Norris, Esq.  
Bankers—The Alliance Bank, Bartholomew-lane; Messrs.  
Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Dimdale, Fowler, Barnard,  
and Co., Cornhill.  
This Institution is supported entirely by voluntary contri-  
butions, possessing no endowment of any kind whatever. It  
extends its aid to the women and suffering children of the poor  
in the east end of London; none but children are admitted as  
in-patients, the women being treated as out-patients. No fee  
is charged, advice and medicine being supplied absolutely free  
since the opening of the Hospital in 1868, 14,243 have been  
treated, 13,106 of these being women out-patients, the Charity  
children in-patients. The increasing demands upon the Charity  
averaging from 25 to 30 new applicants daily necessitate the  
building of a Hospital which shall bear some proportion to the  
requirements of those for whom the Committee are labouring  
to provide.  
Full particulars and the necessary forms for admission by  
subscribers and donors may